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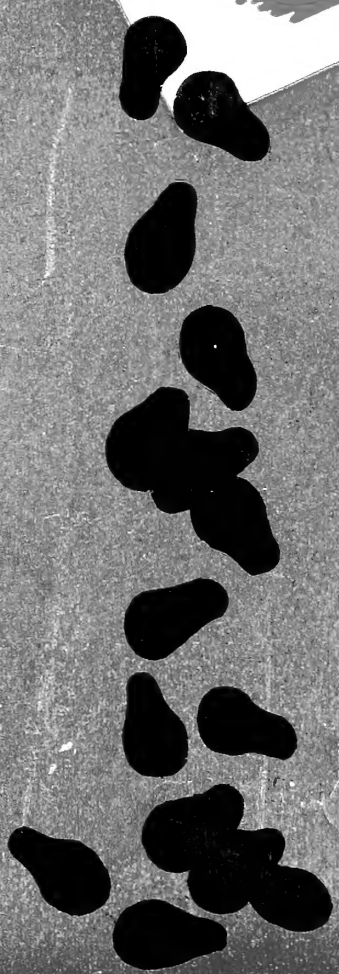
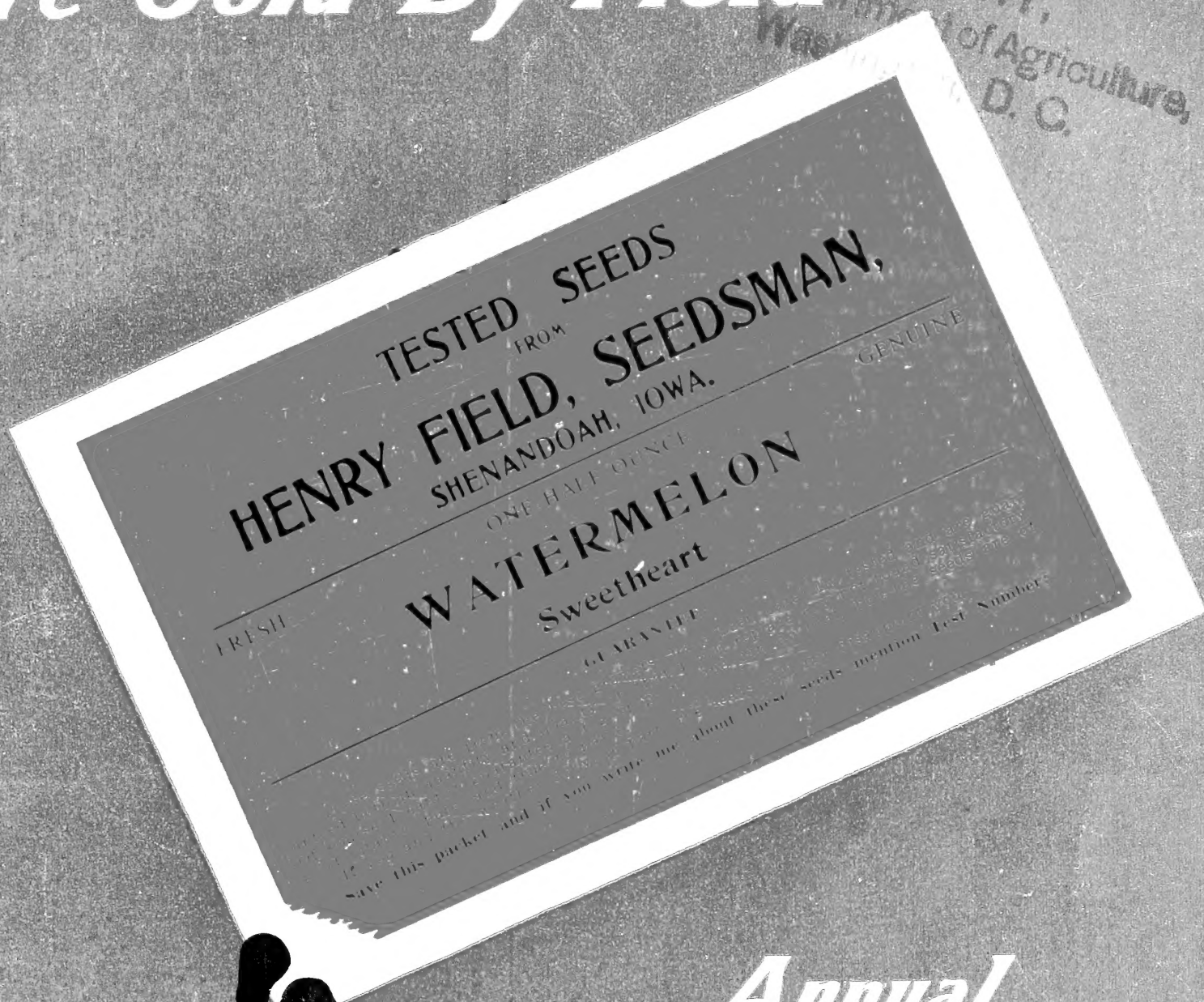
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Nov 8,

The Seeds That Yield Are Sold By Field

LIBRARY,
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Washington, D. C.



*Annual
Seed Catalogue
HENRY FIELD
Seedsman
Shenandoah
1906 Iowa*



PURELY PERSONAL

Of all the nice things about the seed business the nicest thing to me, and what I value most highly, is the long list of good friends I have made.

People naturally judge a man by his friends. If they find that the best men in the country are his personal and business friends they know pretty well that he is a man that will do to tie to.

And if there are any better men in the country than the honest, wholesouled men who have written me letters of encouragement and praise and good will, I don't know where you would go to find them.

But I just can't help giving you glimpses at a few personal letters, the friendly, man-to-man sort that we all like to get and enjoy reading. These are not business letters, and they are not sent to me nor printed here with the thought of selling seeds.

They are just the nice, little, friendly, natural touches that make life easier, and make the whole world akin. I put them in here to show you how I appreciate such letters, and because I want you to enjoy them with me.

Most of you know the Rural New Yorker, the great farm paper of the East, "the business farmers' paper." Here is a hearty word of encouragement from its head man, John J. Dillon:

Rural New Yorker "You are conducting a good line of work, and making a reputation for your name and your seeds that will live after you and I are out of the sphere of active business. This I consider a monument more lasting than granite, and a reward greater than any accumulation of mere dollars and cents."

Now, if you know John J. Dillon and the Rural New Yorker, you will appreciate that as I do.

In the great state of Iowa there is no farm weekly that has more influence and power for good than the Homestead. Here is just a paragraph from a personal letter from the manager:

Iowa Homestead "We never have any complaints from our readers with the treatment they receive at your hands. It is in your system, and method of conducting your business, and your careful selection and grading of seed, enabling you to sell only what you know will grow. We certainly can congratulate you on your deserved success."

You know the Homestead people well enough to know that they never would write such a letter as that unless they believed every word of it.

In the world of fruit-growers there is no greater power than the Western Fruit-Grower. It is the everlasting foe of frauds and humbugs, and the men back of it are clean, straight fellows, whom it is a pleasure to know. When they say "square deal" they mean it. That's why I prize this letter:

The Fruit-Grower "The Fruit-Grower feels that it can recommend you and your methods to all who desire a square deal. From correspondence with our readers we find that you stand very high with them. We have heard only words of commendation."

Do you know E. T. Meredith of Successful Farming? Well, he is one of nature's noblemen, and his paper is just as clean and straight and pleasant as he is. This from one of his recent letters will show you the kind of man he is:

Successful Farming "I have been watching with interest your work, and I appreciate the good you are doing for the farmers of the corn belt. I have yet to learn where one of our subscribers has received anything but a square deal from you, but on the contrary have heard only the highest words of praise for your reliability. This should be gratifying to you, and I cannot refrain from letting you know it."

And Heath, of the Kansas Farmer. His paper is the whole thing in Kansas. What he says is law and gospel, and if an advertiser tries to fool the Kansas Farmer, he might as well stay out of Kansas. Note his ideas on the "square deal" question:

Kansas Farmer "Allow me to congratulate you on your great success. This happy condition is mainly due to the self-evident fact that you are square, and give both large and small customers a square deal, and have the good judgment to appeal to the best class of farmers. We have no hesitancy in endorsing the advertising announcements made by you."

The Nebraska Farmer is to Nebraska what the Homestead is to Iowa. The editor is a farmer himself, and he knows what the farmers are thinking about.

Nebraska Farmer "Those of our readers who have been your customers in the past have always seemed pleased with the purchases they have made from you, and with your treatment of them."

You all know Prof. Holden. There is not a man living who has done as much for the corn grower as he has. I confess that I owe a great deal of my success as a seed corn man to him. He first suggested to me the ear seed corn idea that made me famous in the seed business. This personal word from him I value more than all the testimonials you could put in a bushel basket.

Prof. Holden

"I am greatly interested in your work and in what you are trying to do, and my assistance will always be given to the man who is doing a straight, honest business, but is running some risk by advanced steps."

Now, I haven't made a fortune in the seed business, and I don't suppose I ever will, but the friendship and good will and appreciation that prompted such letters as these, from such men, are enough to make any man feel rich.

And the letters from the customers. Why, bless you, it would read like a Methodist love feast if I were to tell you what they say. And it is not so much what they say, as the spirit that prompts them to write and tell me of it when they feel that they have had a square deal. I like the man who when he has been well treated lets you know that he appreciates it.

I wish you could sit down at my desk with me some morning when the mail is just in and enjoy some of the letters with me. Here's one from a farmer's wife, Nora Davis, Clayton, Ill.:

More Orders Coming "The beans and cabbage are the finest I ever saw. They are simply grand. I intend to send you a big order next spring, and tell three market gardeners here about you."

And here is a letter from a big stock man near Savannah, Mo., E. B. Tilson, who buys lots of seed corn of me:

His Money's Worth "I like your catalog better than any other because no impossible statements are printed, and you try to give the customer his money's worth."

Here is a man at Arcade, N. Y., who got some corn from me, and is writing about it. You know how particular those York State farmers are. You can't fool them. No, sir.

Good Seed Corn "I am well pleased with the seed corn. I tested 28 grains of it just as it came, and 27 of them grew, and the reason the other did not grow, it was broken."

You know how particular some market gardeners are about their seed, and how quick they catch on if a seedsman tries to fool them on seed. Here is a letter from a young man who is gardening in South Dakota:

The Straight Truth "We have ordered seeds of you for the last two years and found them all O. K. We like the seeds. We really enjoy reading your catalog."

Here is a characteristic letter from R. F. Orr, a market gardener at Buffalo Center, Iowa. You can see he knows good seed when he gets it:

Like a Hired Man Going to a Circus "You know, Field, it is not enough for seed to simply sprout and make some sort of a plant. But when the seed has vigor and seems to take some interest in life, and shoots along like a hired man going to a circus, that's the kind of seed I like. You certainly send out that kind, Field, and I wish you success."

And so it goes. A farmer in Missouri writes that his corn is making 80 bushels to the acre, and he is sorry he didn't get enough seed for his whole quarter of corn land. A little girl in Michigan writes that her flowers are "the nicest in the country and took \$2.00 in prizes at the fair."

A potato grower in Kansas writes that his potatoes are making the biggest yield in the neighborhood, and a melon grower in Texas tells about beating all his neighbors on melons. And so they come and go.

I don't know any of these personally, that is, I would not know them if I should meet them, but still they are all good friends of mine and are helping on the success of my seed business.

Of course I want your business, that is what I am here for, but I want your good will, too, and I want to help you to make a success of your gardening and farming. If any advice you want, or any directions I can give you, I will be only too glad to help you.

And if you get a chance to give my seed business a little boost, of course I will be glad of that. We all have troubles enough of our own in this world, and if we can be a little help to each other, so much the better.

HENRY FIELD.

January 1, 1906

The "Different" Seed Book.



ONE of my customers wrote in one time that my seed book was "Different somehow," from any of the other seed books he got, and I took it as a great compliment. He hit the nail square on the head. It is different from any other seed book I have ever seen. I meant that it should be. And there is a good reason for every odd thing about it.

In the first place my seed business is different from any other I know of. I started as a market gardener. Raised to that business. I gardened for a long time before I ever thought of going into the seed business. I learned a lot about seeds, and seed men, and I often thought of how I would do it if I was selling seeds instead of buying.

And all the time I was getting a little more into the seed business. The neighbors noticed that I had pretty fair luck with gardening and they kept coming to me for "some of the same seed" that I used. And they would want seed corn, and seed potatoes, and strawberry plants. So finally I made a business of it every winter. I didn't have any catalog then, but I just solicited the orders personally and delivered the seed in the spring. I was the whole thing myself, from catalog to delivery wagon.

Well, it spread like the measles. I gave good stuff, "your money's worth or your money back," and it wasn't long till I had all the seed trade of this part of the county and was getting mail orders from outside. So I had to get a catalog, or rather a little price list, and turn the front room into an office and the barn into a seed house, and all hands working like beavers all winter at the seed business.

That was several years ago, and as my seed business has practically doubled every year yet, I now have a mighty big business, and a mighty nice business too. With one exception I now have the biggest mail order seed business in the West. Fact. And I'm gaining right along, too.

I expect to be selling seeds for fifty years yet, and I am going ahead on that idea. It's not this year's business I am looking at, but next year's, and ten years or twenty years to come. I believe it pays to give a square deal. A man's a fool that thinks people will believe a lot of exaggerated pictures and crazy descriptions. They may bite once, but that will be the end of it. I don't want that kind of customers.

Yes, I'm doing very well, thank you. One year with another, 83% of my old customers came back again, and they generally bring a new man or two into camp with them.

I am still a gardener and I still live here in the country with garden and trial grounds and seed crops all around me. Plenty of room, plenty of good country help, no rent to pay, and none of the trials of town life. The seed house is right here in the garden, and the town is just over the hill. Come and see me some time. You'll always find me at home. If it is summer time you may find me in overalls, but it will be all right anyway, and I will be right glad to see you.

Some "Different" Things About My Business.

Here are some of the things about my business that are different from practically every other seed house. Most of these plans I originated, but many of them have been imitated by other seed men.

Guaranteed Seeds

I print a guarantee on every packet of seeds and I live up to it, too. A man's going to be mighty careful what he puts out when he does that.

Seeds by Weight and Measure.

I try to sell all seeds by weight and measure instead of by the "packet." Notice in the catalog how I state all the quantities, even when it is only 5 cents worth. When you get the seeds you order, you will notice the difference. The amounts look mighty big beside what you get some places.

Honest Illustrations.

I try to give you exact pictures of everything. Mostly I use photographs taken in my own garden. The camera doesn't lie. Compare my pictures with what you see in some of the flashy catalogs.

Honest Descriptions.

I always try to tell the exact truth about the different varieties. That is what you want, and you would find it out anyway when they grew, so what's the use telling anything but the truth? In my garden business I have a good chance to try these things, and I know just what they really amount to.

Honest Seeds.

Above all I have tried to give you only the very best of seeds. I know how it is to get fooled with poor seeds when you are banking on a big crop. I don't put anything but what I would be willing to plant myself, and I am mighty hard to please. Everything must stand a rigid test and give a mighty good account of itself before I will let it go with my name on it. It pays, too. People get to know that my "Red Packets" are a sign of high quality and fair dealing. That's the kind of a name that's worth having.

Ear Seed Corn

I was the first seed man in this part of the country to offer seed corn in the ear. Practically all of them have now been forced to adopt this plan.

Graded Seed Corn.

I was the first to advertise and push graded shell-seed that would run uniformly in the planter boxes. Very few seed men are in shape to offer it yet.

All Seeds Tested

Absolutely every lot of seeds I test thoroughly and know just what I am sending out. Then I make a summer test in my trial grounds besides. A man must not only mean well, but he must know what he is talking about.

Discounts to Agents and Club Raisers

I give liberal inducements to my customers to get out and rustle orders for me. I started the seed business by soliciting orders from house to house myself, and I believe yet that is the ideal way to sell seeds. Try it. Ask for terms. There is something in it for you.

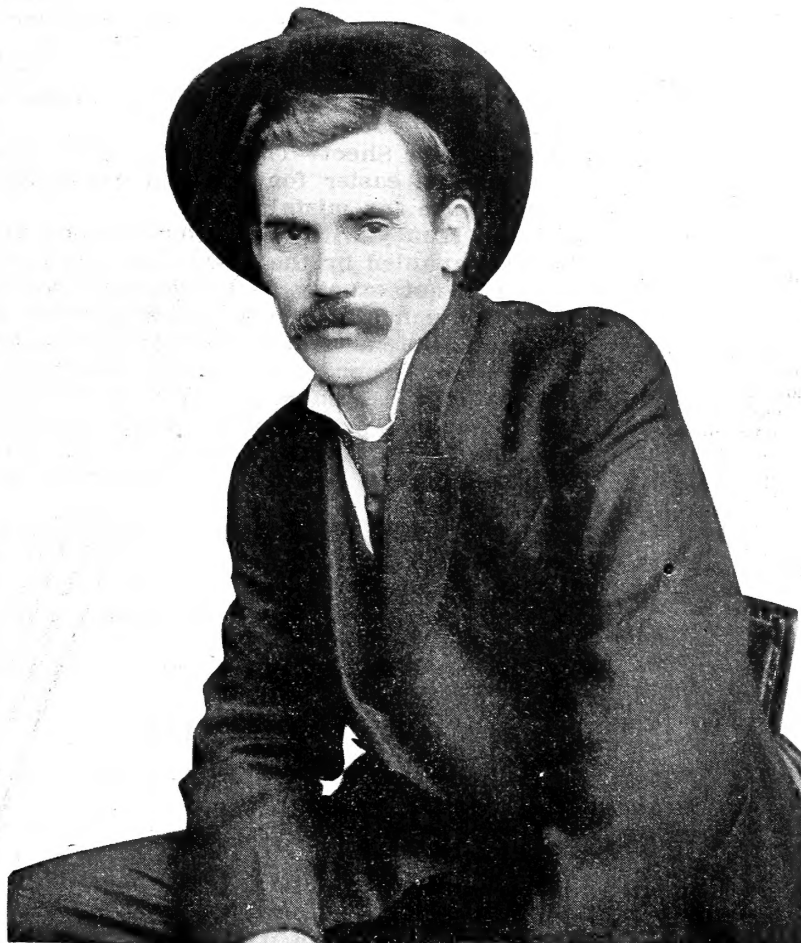
References.

As to my standing, I refer you to the Commercial Savings Bank of this city, and the commercial agencies. Or if you are acquainted with any one living here or near here, write and ask them about me.

Quick Shipment.

Practically all shipments are made the same day the order is received, or the next morning. If for any reason the order cannot be filled at once, I will write to you promptly regarding it. We have three railroads here: The Burlington, the Wabash, and the K. & W., with over a dozen trains daily.

It's Your Turn Now. You'll Find the Order Sheet in the Back of the Book.



HENRY FIELD,
Seedsman and Gardener.



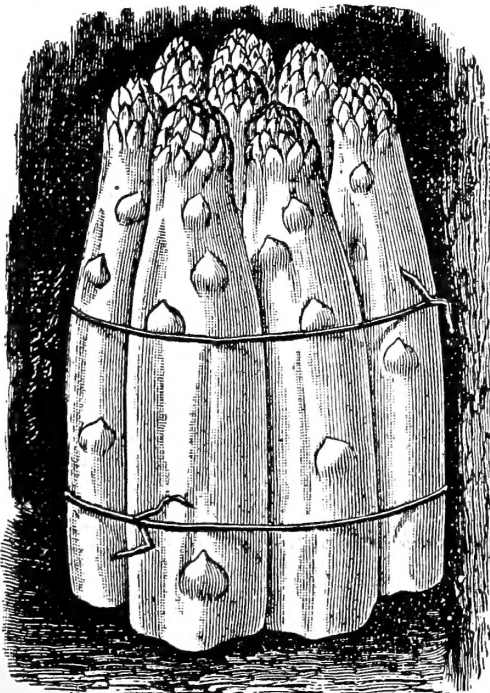
Vine of the new "Shenandoah" Tomato over 8 feet high and bearing over half a bushel of Tomatoes. Photo from my trial grounds. For full description see page 21.

This new tomato I have decided to distribute free among my customers, and if you do not get a start of it, it is your own fault.

It is a selection from Ponderosa, larger, smoother and more vigorous in vine. You can get some idea of the size of the vine and tomatoes by noticing that the trellis to which I have it trained is made of rough 4-inch boards.

Any tomato can be trained up this way, but no other that I have ever seen will make the vigorous vine and enormous tomatoes that this does. The tomatoes, although very large, are almost seedless like the Ponderosa, but more so, and I have been forced to make the packets small and can only give about 30 to 40 seeds, but that will do for a start, and it is more than can be procured often from one of those big tomatoes.

FREE OFFER—I will give free a small packet of this new tomato, enough for a start to every customer ordering garden or flower seeds to the amount of \$1.00 or more. I am giving this free simply as an expression of friendship and good will, and I would request that you do not ask for more than one packet, as I have only a small amount of the seed, and I want to have enough to go around.



Asparagus—Columbian Mammoth White.

Garden Seeds

General Directions

Free Delivery—The prices given on garden and flower seeds in small quantities include free delivery by mail or prepaid express. This applies to all seeds quoted by the packet, ounce and quarter pound, and to peas, beans and corn by the pint or quart. Remember this when comparing prices with other catalogs.

Free Packing—I make no charges for boxes, sacks, barrels or packing. Many firms charge for all these.

Seeds Sold by Weight and Measure—Notice that even on the small sizes the exact weight is given, so that you may know just how much to expect. You buy not by the packet, but by the ounce or pound.

Discounts—While the prices given here are very low, remember that I give good commissions to club raisers. You can easily make your own seeds clear. Ask about it.

Guarantee—Everything in the garden and flower seed departments is subject to the following guarantee, which I print on the packages:

These seeds are from the best growers, have been carefully tested, and are guaranteed both in quantity and quality, in that I will replace free any not found satisfactory. Of course I cannot guarantee a big crop; no one can do that, but the seeds are of good vitality, pure and true to name. If you and the weather do your part, the seeds will not disappoint you.

That is good enough for anybody. Compare it with what you find in some of the other catalogs.

Use the Order Sheet—There is an order sheet in the back of the book that will make it easier for you and easier for me. By using it there is much less chance for mistakes.

Send the Money with the Order—I open no accounts, and every order must be accompanied by the cash. You are perfectly safe, as the seeds can be returned if not exactly as represented, and you can have your money back. If too much money is sent I will return the amount over.

I guarantee safe arrival of the money if sent by bank draft, postal money order, express money order, or registered letter. Loose silver is not safe unless well wrapped. Stamps are all right for small amounts.

I guarantee safe arrival of the seeds to you, promptly and in good order.

Extra Seeds, Premiums, Etc.—See back of order sheet in back of book.

Wholesale Prices for market gardeners and other large buyers are found on page 46.

Quick shipment—Practically all orders are filled the same day received, and as we have excellent railroad facilities here we can get quick action on the shipments. Shipping receipt is sent you as soon as the goods are started, and if they are delayed on the road let me know and I will poke up the railroad people.

For Further Particulars see page 1 and page 48.

Asparagus

Most people hesitate to plant this most delicious vegetable because they imagine it is hard to grow, but this is a great mistake. Plant the seeds just like you would onion seed, in good rich soil where you want it to stand, or in a bed from which you can move the plants to the proper place after one year's growth. Keep it well hoed and weeded the first year and after that you can mulch it and not weed it at all. It gets to full size by second or third year. It does not have to be trenched, as some people suppose. If the ground is rich and moist that is all that is necessary. I have an extra big stock of seed grown by a German gardener at Muscatine and can make special prices for large lots. Write for prices.

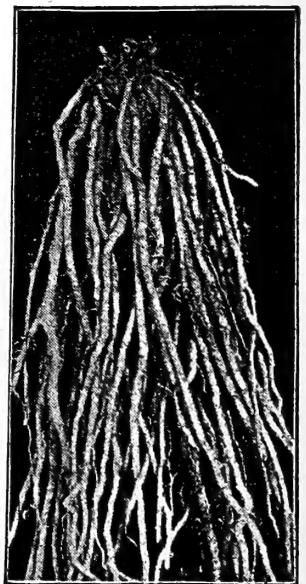
Columbian Mammoth White—A new and distinct variety, having pure white stalks, very large and tender. It is also very early and is a great improvement over other sorts.

Conover's Colossal—The standard sort. Large green stalks, early and tender.

Prices of Asparagus—Oz., 10c; 1-2 oz., 5c.

Asparagus Plants—I have a few thousand good strong one-year-old plants that will save you a year's time in getting started. They are Columbian Mammoth White that I grew myself, and they are fine. Price of Asparagus plants, postpaid, per doz., 25c. By prepaid express, my expense, 100 for \$1.00. Larger lots by freight or express, your expense, at very low prices. I've got lots of 'em.

Ask for my special leaflet on Asparagus Culture. It tells you all about it and gives you full instructions for starting a bed. It's free.



Asparagus Plant of My Own Growing.

Dwarf or Bush Beans

My seed beans are all grown in Northern Michigan by one of the best growers there. They are free from weevils and are plump, hardy stock, at least a week earlier than seed grown here. It might seem that here in the great state of Iowa we could grow our own seed beans, and we could, but they wouldn't be worth much. In the first place, two to one they would be "buggy." And they wouldn't make as early a crop as the northern seed either. If any seed man in this latitude tells you he grows all his own peas and beans you just set him down for a fraud.

As to varieties, there is no use giving you long winded descriptions of all of them, telling you that they are all the very best. I had over 30 kinds in my test gardens this summer and watched them closely. I offer you below the ones that I consider best of the lot for this climate. Some that are good east are no good here. The brief notes I give are the results of my own experience with them, and I have tried to be perfectly accurate.

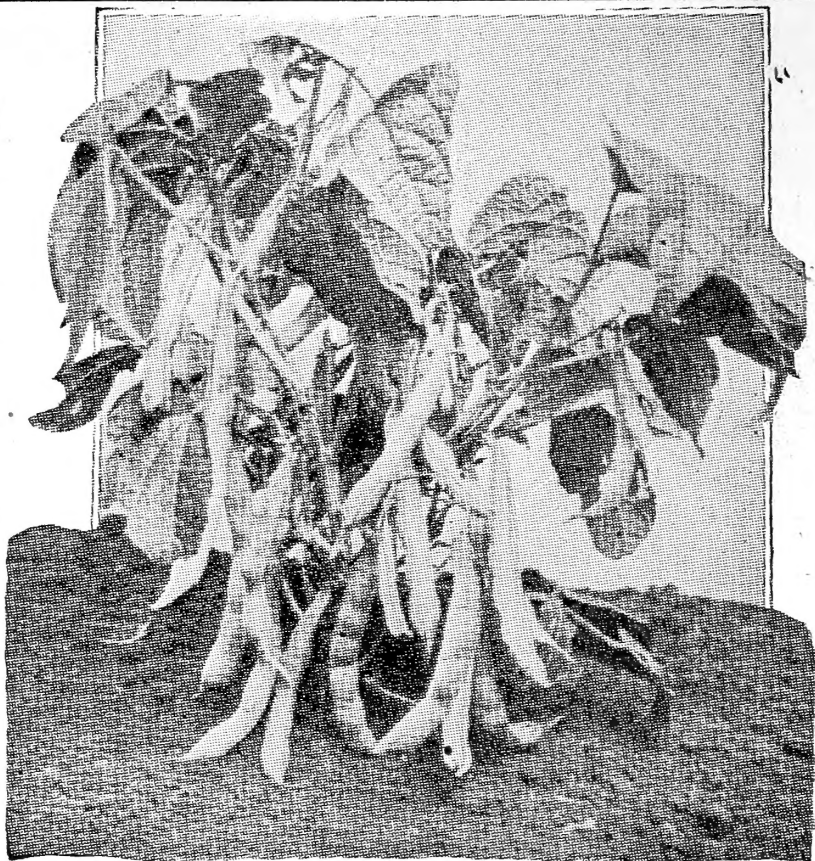
The prices given below include free delivery by mail or prepaid express. If you want larger lots at low prices to come by freight or express at your own expense, see wholesale prices on page 46. The prices given there are bedrock.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax—Very early and hardy, long straight yellow pods, often 5 or 6 inches long. Yields well, and is extensively grown for market and shipping. Stringless till quite old, and free from rust. 1-3 pt., 10c. Pint, 25c. Quart, 45c.

Perfection Wax—Something like the above, but in my opinion much better. I have been growing it for several years and like it better every year. It makes the longest, prettiest pod I ever saw, and plenty of them, too. It is a true bush bean, growing about a foot high, with the pods, often 7 or 8 inches long, starting out near the top of the bush. They are of a clear, waxy color and perfectly tender. In fact they are just about "Perfection" every way. It is as early as any wax bean I know of and keeps in bearing a long time. Try it. 1-3 pint, 10c. Pint, 25c. Quart, 45c. All prepaid.

Stringless Green Pod—Best of all the green podded bunch beans. Very fine flavor and absolutely stringless. Long, straight round green pods, in great abundance. Early and vigorous. Seem to do well in any kind of a season. See picture below. Price, 1-3 pint, 10c. Pint, 25c. Quart, 45c. All prepaid.

I can furnish 5c papers of any of the beans on this page. I advise, however, the one-third pints at 10c.

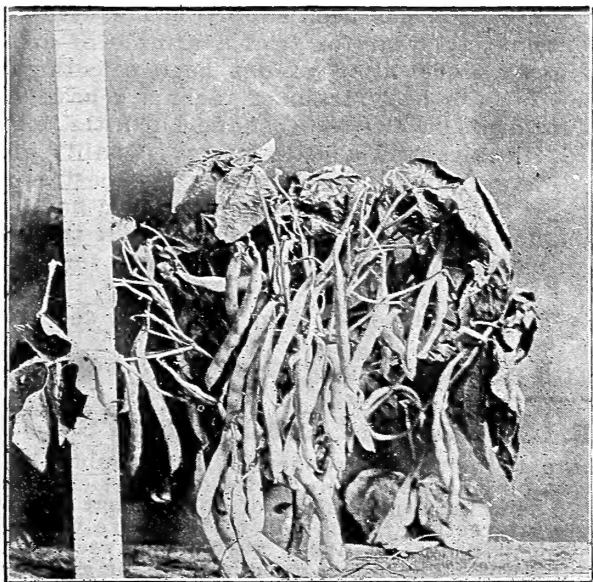


Bush Bean—Perfection Wax.

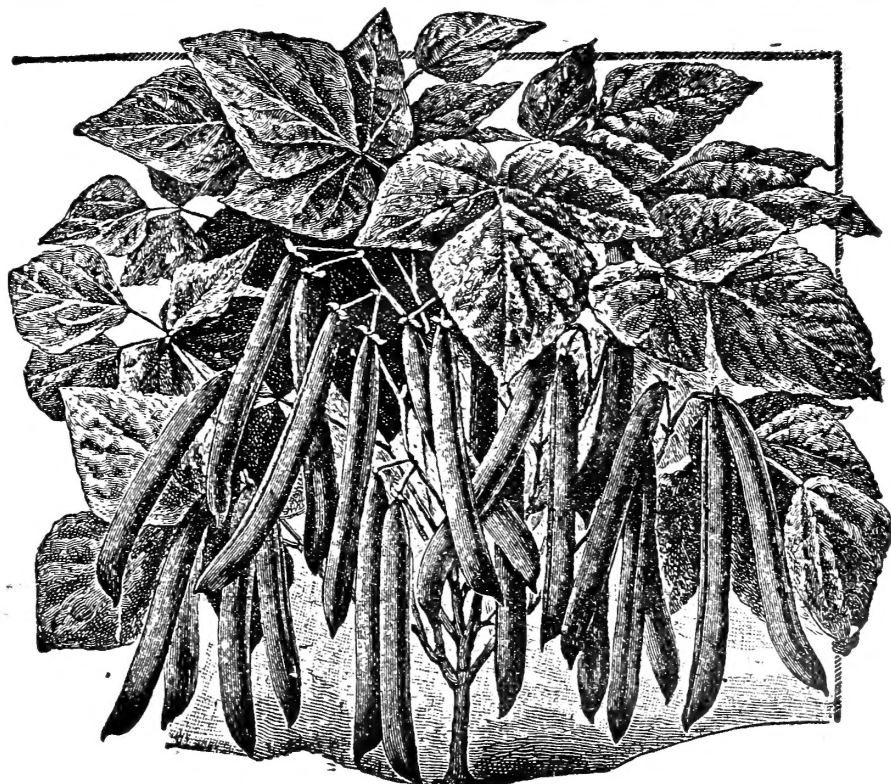
| | 1/2 Pt. | Pint | Quart |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------|-------|
| Davis White Kidney Wax —Long, straight pods. Seeds white. Early and a good shipper, but sometimes tough. Nice for shell beans. | 10c | 25c | 45c |
| Challenge Black Wax —Improvement on the old black wax. Lots of pods, small, round and tender. Very early. | 10c | 25c | 45c |
| Golden Wax —An old favorite. Flat pod, medium size, hardy, prolific and always good. Bears enormously. | 10c | 25c | 45c |
| Early Six Weeks —Earliest bean grown. Long green pods, somewhat flattened. Seed yellow. | 10c | 25c | 45c |
| Round Pod Valentine —Well known early green pod bean. Red seeds. Much like Stringless Green Pod but earlier. | 10c | 25c | 45c |
| Henderson's Bush Lima —Best of all bush Limas. Bears all summer. Small flat white seed. Makes a true bush about a foot high. | 10c | 25c | 45c |
| Field Bean—White Wonder —Best of all field beans. Medium size and very productive. Made 40 bu. per acre for me. Ripens uniformly. | 10c | 25c | 45c |
| Field Bean—Prolific Tree —Makes a tall branching bush. Beans pearly white and regulation navy size. Enormously prolific. Plant thin. | 10c | 25c | 45c |
| Burpee's Bush Lima —Only bush Lima with large seeds. Luscious quality, but too late for here; all right south. | 10c | 25c | 45c |
| Earliest Valentine (Black Seeded) —Earliest of all the Valentine type. Round pods, fleshy and tender. Hardy. | 10c | 25c | 45c |
| Valentine Wax —Very early, round, straight, tender pods. Early, hardy, and a true wax pod. | 10c | 25c | 45c |
| Refugee , or 1,000 to 1—Second early. Great to yield. Round green pods. | 10c | 25c | 45c |
| Refuge Wax —A true Wax form of the popular Refugee. Just like above but a Wax pod. | 10c | 25c | 45c |
| Dwarf Horticultural —A bush form of the Bird Egg or Cranberry bean. Fine for succotash. | 10c | 25c | 45c |
| Goddard's Improved Horticultural —A true bush form of the kidney shaped Horticultural. For shell beans. | 10c | 25c | 45c |
| Red Kidney —A large red bean for shelling. Very rich flavor. Bush form. Great yielder. | 10c | 25c | 45c |

Above prices include prepayment of postage. For larger lots see page 46.

SPECIAL OFFER—Any three varieties on this page, 1-3 pt. each, for 25c postpaid, or 1 pt. each for 60c postpaid.

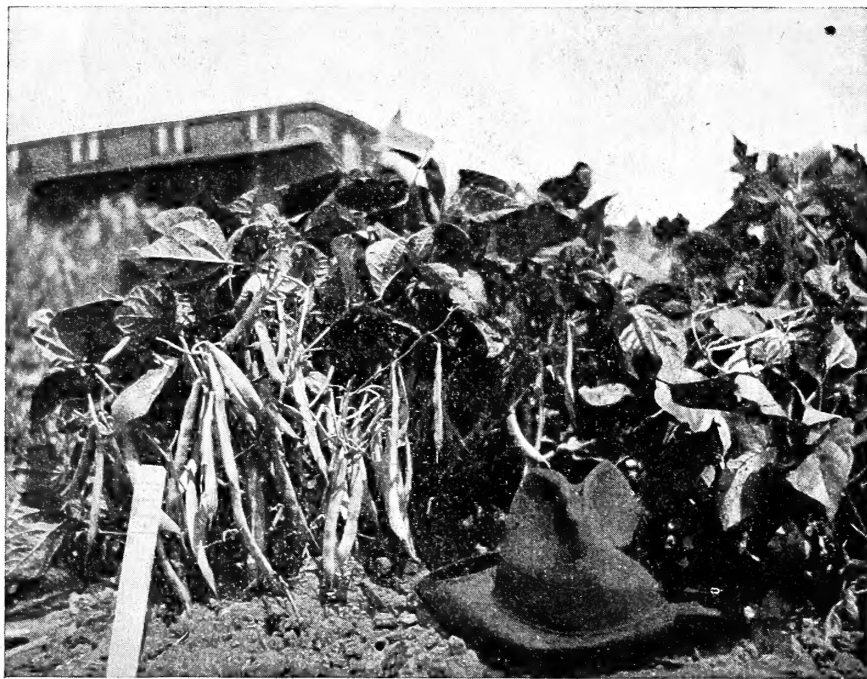


Wardwell's Kidney Wax Beans.

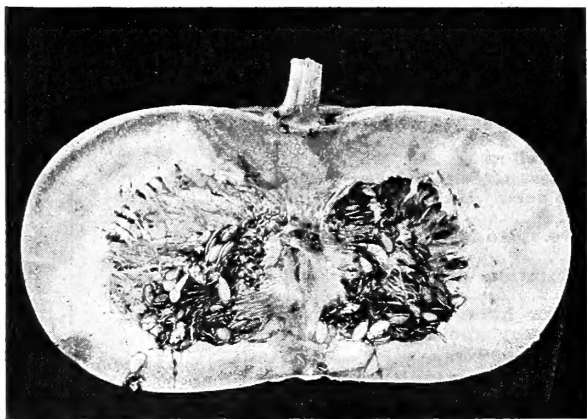


Bush Beans—Stringless Green Pod.

A PAGE OF GOOD NEW THINGS



The New Greenpod Bean, FIELD'S FIRST EARLY. The earliest bush bean grown.



Buff Pie Pumpkin

This is a specially selected strain of the old-fashioned Large Cheese pumpkin. We have always grown large amounts of the Cheese pumpkins for table use, but have had trouble to get and keep a uniform strain of them. They were inclined to vary considerably in size and shape, and some were thin meated. For some time now we have been selecting them to get a strain of the true flattened type, clear buff color, uniform size, and with very thick, close-grained flesh. The photo above shows exactly the type, and I am happy to say we have got it very near to what we want. Notice how thick and fine grained the flesh is, and how small the seed cavity. Sweeter and cooks quicker than any other pumpkin.

I only have about 40 lbs. of this select seed, and so cannot offer it in large lots, but by next year I hope to have a big supply for every one.

PRICE—Oz., 15c; 1-2 oz., 10c.

Bush Beans—Field's First Early

This new greenpod bean I have been growing experimentally for three years now, and I consider it by far the best early bean on the market. It comes in ahead of Sixweeks, Valentine, or any other of the well-known sorts. You can easily see what an advantage this will be. The first four or five days of green beans on the market are the ones that pay the profit, and this bean will give you absolute control of the market for at least that long. The pod is large, wide, rather flat, as shown in the photo above, which was taken in my trial grounds. My hat there will give you an idea of the size of the pods. The pod is absolutely stringless, very tender and of fine flavor. In fact I do not know of any variety that is of better quality.

Another very strong point is its hardiness and freedom from rust. In my trial grounds this last summer there was no rust whatever on this variety, while many others suffered badly. And yield! Just look at that bush. I never saw a bean bush of any kind that would turn out as many bushels to the row.

Now, I have gardened for over twenty years, and I expect to sell seeds for a good deal more than twenty years, and I want to state most positively that I am willing to stake my reputation both as a gardener and a seedsman, on the future of this bean. If it is not all and more than I claim for it, I will replace it free. It is earlier, hardier and more prolific than any other early bean.

PRICE—1-3 pt., 15c; pt., 35c; qt., 60c; all postpaid.

English Lima, or Broad Beans

These are not of the same family as our Lima beans, but are used much the same, and being very hardy, can be grown in colder climates where Limas would not succeed. They are of bush form, and bear heavily of big, chunky pods, with generally three very large beans in each pod. Intended to be shelled and eaten like Limas. They are as early as common string beans, and are very hardy. Should be planted early like peas.

In England and Germany they are a staple article of food, and deserve a much wider sale in this country. Package sufficient for a good trial, 10c.

Customers buying considerable amount of other beans are welcome to a package of these beans free for trial if they wish them.

Improved Kleckley Watermelon

At Rocky Ford, Colorado, hundreds of acres of watermelons and muskmelons are grown for market, and in them they only grow one variety of each, the Rocky Ford nutmeg and the Kleckley Sweet watermelon. My grower there, who has been supplying me with their strains of melon seed, sent me last year for trial a sample of an improved strain of the Kleckley Sweet that he has been selecting for several years, and it is by far the best strain of melons I have ever seen. It is absolutely uniform in size and shape, a little bigger waisted than the standard Kleckley and a little larger. Quality absolutely perfect. I have always counted the Kleckley the best melon grown, and this is better yet than any Kleckley I have ever had. Its perfect shape and quality and its uniform large size, make it the ideal market melon for a high-class trade that will pay extra for something really good.

I have not enough seed of this to offer it in large lots, so cannot quote in amounts of over one pound.

PRICE—Lb., \$2.00; 1-4 lb., 60c; oz., 20c; 1-2 oz., 10c.

Discounts to Market Gardeners

I give liberal discounts to market gardeners and I would like to hear from you if you garden on a large scale. Write me what crops you grow mostly and if possible send me a rough list of about what you will need. I will send you some interesting prices and furthermore will send you good straight stuff if you order. I am a gardener myself and I know seeds "from the ground up." There is a good chance for gardeners to make money and make their own seeds clear by helping me to get orders from others. If this interests you, ask for my plan.

A Page of Good Pole Beans



Tall Sioux.
Pole Bean

I am selling more pole beans every year and I think it is partly because I have taken pains to sell kinds that are really a success and will do well anywhere. I have my seed grown in Michigan, the great bean country, and it is much better than southern grown seed. A great many of the varieties given below can be planted in the corn to save setting poles, but any pole bean will do better to be planted by itself. Select rich, warm soil and plant after the ground gets warm, say just after corn planting, in hills 3 feet apart each way. Put in several seeds and when they come up thin out to 3 in a hill. When they begin to vine, set your poles and tie them together at the top in fours, "wigwam shape," so they won't blow down. I had them that way in my test garden this summer and the under side of those arches were hung with masses of pods. You could stand under one of them and pick a market basket full.

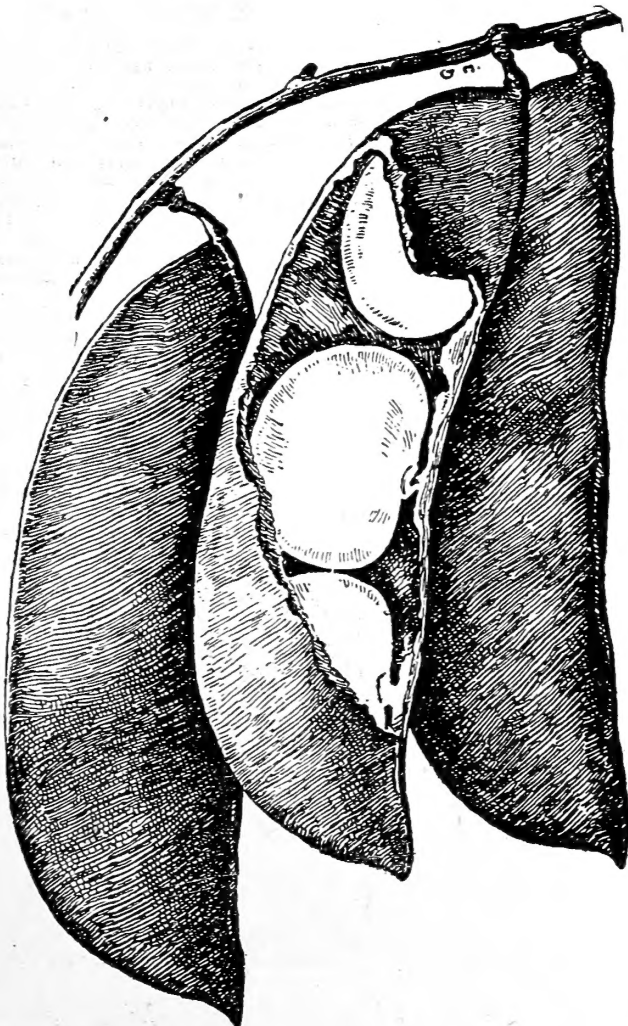
The prices given below include free delivery by mail or prepaid express. If you want larger lots at lower prices to come by freight or express at your expense, see the wholesale list on page 38.

Missouri Wonder—Here is the description I gave of it last year, and I can only add that it has done better than ever this year. Every one that bought it has been wonderfully pleased and several have told me that they never before had all the late beans they wanted. Its great point seems to be its ability to stand any amount of discouragements and come up smiling. It seems to be determined to make a crop in spite of any kind of weather, and it does, too. Several of my customers, nearby in Missouri, had written me about a pole bean that beat anything I was selling. One man said that he had had it in his family for 30 years and it had never missed a crop. He claimed



Missouri Wonder—Best of all Pole Beans.

that 15 or 20 hills would make a supply for a family. Of course I had to be "showed," and got samples of this bean from several sources. They proved to be the same bean with slight variations, but some samples a little mixed. I have grown and selected it for a number of years now, and I believe it is the most valuable pole bean ever introduced. Mind you, I do not claim it to be a new sort, but so far as I know it is not catalogued by any seedsman. I have found it under several different local names, but always with the same reputation, and I have no hesitation in placing it at the head of the list. It is enormously prolific and made a good crop both in the dry weather of 1901 and the cold wet weather of 1902. The pods hang in great clusters and are so tender they snap easily until they are large enough to shell. They are ready in July, and from then until frost they kept on growing and bearing. I did not measure the yield, but never saw beans hang so thick. Price, 1-3 pt., 15c; pt., 35c; qt., 55c.



Extra Early Lima

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Tall Sioux —A new variety from Nebraska. A robust grower and seems to do well anywhere. Light green pod | 10 | 25 | 45 |
| Extra Early Lima —Earliest of all pole limas. The only one that is a thorough success here. Has never missed a crop for me yet. | 10 | 25 | 45 |
| Seibert's Early Lima —The best of the large seeded limas. Fairly early and luscious quality. | 10 | 25 | 45 |
| King Lima —The largest of all limas. Enormous fat white seeds, several to a pod. A little late here, but all right anywhere south of here | 10 | 25 | 45 |
| Cutshort or Cornhill —The old favorite for planting in corn. Red speckled seeds. Long slender pods | 10 | 25 | 45 |
| Dutch Case Knife —Wide green pods and large white seeds. Fine for shelling | 10 | 25 | 45 |
| Lazy Wife —A good bean, but pretty late | 10 | 25 | 45 |
| Horticultural or Cranberry —The old-fashioned "bird egg bean" of our grandmothers. Very rich flavor. Big beans | 10 | 25 | 45 |
| Golden Cluster Wax —The only successful yellow podded pole bean. Pods very large and wide. Called the "Banana Bean" | 10 | 25 | 45 |
| Kentucky Wonder —Very popular in the south. A great climber. Big crooked pods. Known as the "Old Homestead" | 10 | 25 | 45 |
| White Cutshorts —Like the regular cutshorts but pure white seed | 10 | 25 | 45 |
| White Creaseback —Very thick meaty pods. Small white seeds. Pods very tender; fine for snaps. Known as the "Fat Horse" bean. | 10 | 25 | 45 |

I can furnish any of the beans on this page in 5c papers, but I advise 1-3 pts.

SPECIAL OFFER—One paper each of the 12 varieties on this page for 45c postpaid. One paper each of any 6 varieties for 25c postpaid. 1-3 pt. each of any 3 varieties for 25c postpaid. 1 pt. each of any 3 varieties, 60c postpaid.



This is not an ordinary fake, overdrawn "catalog picture," but it is an ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPH, taken by Hamilton of Shenandoah. It is real cabbage, GROWN BY ME, from my special strain of Surehead, the same seed I sell you at \$2.00 per pound. If you have trouble in getting cabbage to head, try this strain.



Early Jersey Wakefield.

Prices of Early Cabbage

For prices on large lots see wholesale prices on page 46 or write for special prices.

| | Pkt. | Oz. | ¼-lb. |
|---------------------------------|------|-----|-------|
| Early Jersey Wakefield | 5c | 25c | 75c |
| All Head Early | 5c | 25c | 75c |
| Early Winningstat | 5c | 20c | 60c |
| Charleston Wakefield | 5c | 25c | 75c |
| Henderson's Early Summer | 5c | 20c | 60c |
| All Season's | 5c | 20c | 60c |
| Henderson's Early Spring | 5c | 25c | 75c |
| New Extra Early Eureka | 5c | 25c | 75c |
| Early Etampes (Lightning) | 5c | 20c | 60c |

Pacific Coast Cabbage Seed

Free Samples for Market Gardeners.

Some cabbage seed is being grown on the Pacific coast now in the state of Washington, and it is claimed to be extra good heavy seed. I have secured a few pounds for experimental purposes and will be glad to have my market gardener customers try it, and will send free samples of it (Early Jersey Wakefield, and Large Late Flat Dutch), if you will try them and report results.

CABBAGE

My cabbage seed is all American grown, except the Hollander, which I import direct from the originator. It is grown on Long Island by C. L. Allen, the most noted cabbage seed grower in the world, and the best authority on cabbage. You may find seed that will cost you more a pound, but you cannot get any better seed no matter what price you pay. Seed grown under contract by Mr. Allen is recognized as the best to be had.

I do not, as some seedsmen do, tack my own name to every variety and charge you two or three prices on the strength of it. I don't believe in that way of doing business. The list given below is mostly standard, well-known sorts, and ones I have grown myself for market. I know them to be all right, and I have the best strains to be had of them. Cabbage has

always been a brag crop with me, and the big load shown here has probably never been equaled, so you see I know what I am talking about. It was grown from the same strain of seed that I offer you.

Cabbage is a crop where it is poor policy to experiment with doubtful seed. When it takes less than a pound to the acre and a difference in seed may make a difference of a hundred dollars on the crop, you want to know what you are getting.

For cultural instructions see my special cabbage leaflet, given free to all who ask for it.

Cabbage—Early

Early Jersey Wakefield—This is the very best early cabbage known, and has held its place against all the flashy novelties for a quarter of a century. There are a few earlier, such as Etamps, Express, Lightning and various other earliest, but they are all either too small or too soft to be of any use. The Wakefield is a fair size, sometimes weighs 8 to 10 pounds, pointed, very early and solid.

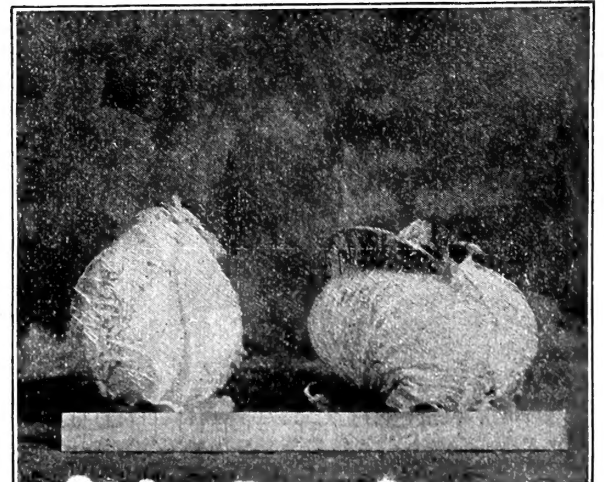
All Head Early—(See Cut)—Not quite so early as above, but much larger, making a solid, flat head, the size and shape of a late cabbage. I have raised them to weigh 17 pounds, trimmed. The one shown weighs 11 pounds. Like the Wakefield, remarkably sure to head and very hardy, but does not burst as bad and is about 3 to 5 days later.

Charleston or Large Wakefield—Much like the early Jersey Wakefield, but larger and a little later. It is simply a strain of it selected for extra large size. If you want the biggest early cabbage to be had, this is the one.

Early Winningstat—An old favorite, much like Wakefield. Same size and shape, but about 10 days later.

Henderson's Summer—Look like Flat Dutch, but smaller and earlier.

All Season's—A large, flat cabbage of the drumhead type. One of the largest grown, but not late enough to keep well for winter.



Early Jersey.

All Head.

A Page of Good Late Cabbage

How to Grow Late Cabbage—I have the best luck with late cabbage by drilling the seed right in the field where it is to stand, and then thinning it out afterwards, instead of transplanting. I drill it in about the first part of June with an ordinary garden drill, using a pound of seed to the acre, but it can be dropped in by hand in hills, about six or eight seeds in a place, if you prefer. When about three weeks old thin it down to a stand. It never stops growing, and you are sure of a stand whatever the weather may be. Try it.

The Cornbelt—Best of all late cabbage. See full description below.

Surehead—One of the best all round cabbages grown. Large, solid heads, deeper and heavier than the Flat Dutch. White, fine grained, and keeps well for winter use; certain to head. I sell more seed of this than any other variety of late cabbage.

Premium Flat Dutch—Best strain of the popular Flat Dutch type of cabbage. Large, flat heads, vigorous growers and good keepers. This variety is grown in large lots for the sauer kraut factories.

Large American Drumhead—Large, very flat, wide cabbage; sometimes coarse, and always very large. Not as uniform and fine as Surehead or Flat Dutch, but sometimes larger.

Mammoth Red Rock—Largest and best of the red cabbage for pickling; deep blood red in color and very solid.

Hollander—Also called Solid Emperor and Danish Ball Head. A new winter variety that is a great success in the cabbage regions of Michigan and New York. Medium size, late, and very solid. Fine quality, and said to keep until cabbage comes again. Does not seem to be a success south of central Iowa, but anywhere north of there it is all right. I have the true type and get my seed direct from Denmark.



Photo of field of cabbage in my garden. Cornbelt and Surehead. I do a big market garden business and plant the same seed I sell you. Did you ever see a much nicer looking field of cabbage?

| | Pkt. | Oz. | ¼lb. |
|-------------------------------------|------|-----|------|
| Genuine Surehead | 5c | 20c | 60c |
| Premium Late Flat Dutch | 5c | 20c | 60c |
| Drumhead | 5c | 20c | 60c |
| Red Cabbage | 5c | 20c | 60c |
| Hollander or Danish Ball Head | 5c | 25c | 75c |

For prices on larger lots see wholesale price list page 28.

SPECIAL OFFER Six varieties of cabbage, your own choice, one regular package of each for 25c, postpaid. My packages are 1-5 oz., and will make about 800 plants each if carefully handled.

The Cornbelt Cabbage—I have always made cabbage, especially late cabbage, a leading market crop, and have been convinced of the necessity of some variety more suited to the climatic conditions of the central west than any of the known sorts. Our location here is about the center of what is generally known as the "corn belt," and in the majority of the years the season is against a successful crop of late cabbage, as most of my farmer friends can tell you who have tried it. It is the dry July, August and September that makes the trouble. We generally have plenty of rain in June to get the plants started, but they have a fight for it the rest of the summer. If they can hold out till rains come in September or October we are sure of a crop. What is wanted is a late cabbage that is hardy enough to stand adverse conditions during the late summer and then make a big, solid head in the fall, and this is what I think I can now offer you.

The photo given here, and the one of three heads on page 8, will give you an idea of its appearance and size. It is some like Surehead, but larger and a little later. It does not rot as easy and will stand more handling. When growing it has a bluish cast to the outside leaves and looks noticeably rugged and hearty. It is a typical rough and ready western product and has the true get-there spirit. It will grow, make a big, solid head, and keep all winter if necessary. White and firm inside, fine quality and flavor. What more do you want?

If you have become discouraged, trying to grow late cabbage of the eastern sorts, try this one before you give up entirely.

Price, pkt. 1-5 oz., 10c; oz., 40c; 1-4 lb., \$1.25. All postpaid. A quarter pound will make plants enough to set an acre, when transplanted.



The Cornbelt Cabbage.
The Best Late Cabbage for the Central West.

The Cornbelt Cabbage

A late cabbage that is a success in the central west.

See Page 7

This seed can be bought nowhere else, and is sold only in the "Red Packets"

The cabbage of which this is a photo was of my own growing and part of a crop that made me over 30,000 pounds of cut cabbage to the acre. How's that for Iowa?



The Volga

This is the new variety sent out last year by C. L. Allen, the great Long Island cabbage seed grower. Although I had never grown it myself, I sent it out last year on the strength of his recommendation, and it proved a great success.

It is originally from Russia, where cabbage is an important crop, and was one of a number of samples sent here for trial. This one, the Volga, proved by far the best of the lot.

It is a late cabbage, but not quite so late as Flat Dutch or Surehead. It is full as large as either one, and deeper heads, the head being almost perfectly round like the Hollander, but larger and much shorter stemmed. It is the best keeper of all the varieties, and I think will eventually drive the long legged Hollander out of the market. It is very hardy and will stand more freezing than any other cabbage. Besides, and this is a very important point, it is more resistant to disease and rot than any other variety. Several market garden customers have reported that it stood green and fresh late in the season when all other cabbage showed more or less rot. This hardiness and power to resist rot is the great advantage. I have great faith in it for either market or home use. Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; 1-4 lb., \$1.25.

Cabbage Plants

I can supply plants of all the leading sorts of cabbage, tomatoes, peppers, cauliflower and sweet potatoes to those who fall with their own plants or prefer not to bother to grow their own. Growing them on a large scale as we do we can, as a rule, have better luck with them and grow them cheaper than you can. Write me for prices on what you need, or, if the time is limited, telegraph or telephone, and I will try to fix you out. I could not give you exact prices at this time, but can sell as low as you would be likely to get them anywhere. If you are wanting a small amount, and do not care to wait to get prices, send about what money you think would be right and I will treat you square.



The Volga—An Enormous New Late Cabbage from Russia.



Blood Turnip—The Good Old-Fashioned Blood Red Table Beet.

Table Beets

Eclipse—Best and most popular of all the table beets. Round or turnip shape, early, quick growing and tender. Small tops and red flesh. If you want beets for late use, plant some of these in June. This beet sells in the market ahead of any other.

Egyptian—So called on account of its dark color. It is the reddest of all beets, and is fine for pickles. Smaller than Eclipse; very early. Decidedly flattened or turnip shape.

Blood Turnip—The old-fashioned blood red table beet. Has been the standby for years. Well known everywhere.

Market Gardeners' Beet—A half long, pointed beet. Not the very earliest, but good quality and very smooth and nice. Stands well for summer use.

Long Blood—The best of long beets. They are later than the turnip beets and, while they are of fine quality and a beautiful red color, many object to the long shape. They are the best for late use and keep well in the cellar all winter.

Prices of Table Beets—Any of the above varieties, 1-2 oz. 5c; oz. 8c; 1-4 lb. 20c. For large lots see page 46.

Stock Beets

Mammoth Long Red Mangel—This is the best of all the stock beets or "cow beets," as they are called. It grows to enormous size and is almost as rich as the sugar beets. Plant early in rows wide enough to tend with a horse, thick in the row, and thinned out later to 5 or 6 inches apart. I had 10 tons on a quarter of an acre last year, and they certainly make more and better cow feed to the acre than anything you can grow. All sorts of stock will eat them, but they are especially good for milch cows. You can pile them up in the cellar like cord wood and feed on them all winter. My seed is of the best German strain and can't be beat.

Price, oz. 5c; 1-4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 35c, all postpaid. For price on large lots see page 46.

Golden Tankard Mangel—The best yellow stock beet. The yellow beets are said to be sweeter and richer than the red, and they sure do look richer, but whether they are or not I can't say. They are very smooth, and quite large. Price, same as Mammoth Long Red.

Giant Feeding Sugar—A big, coarse sugar beet. Not so large as the Mangel, but some richer. Can be planted closer. By close planting they can be made to yield nearly as much as the Mangel, and will go farther in feeding. Price, same as Mangel.



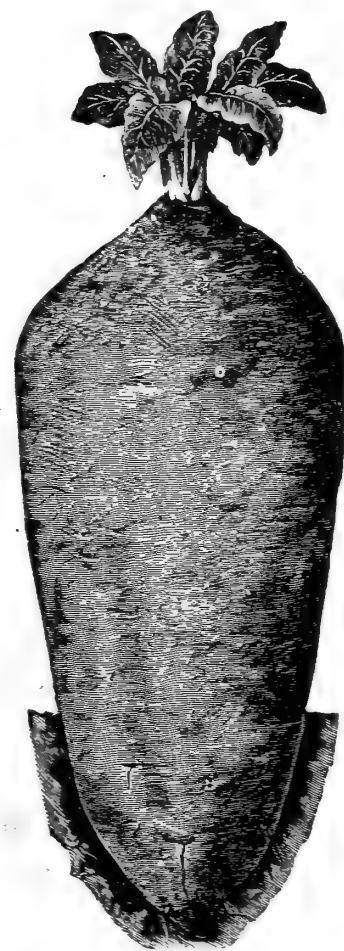
Carrot—Half Long.

BEETS

Beet seed is mostly grown in Germany, as that country has made a specialty of growing beets for sugar, for stock feed and for table use and, somehow, can grow better beets than any other country. All the big sugar beet factories in this country import their seed every year from the Fatherland. I have taken pains to get the best seed to be had and the crop will show it. The beets are of uniform shape and color and with small tops. Sow beet seed very early, as it comes best when the ground is cool.

Prices given below include pre-payment of postage or express. If you want large lots by freight or express at your expense see page 46 for wholesale prices.

Ten tons of Cow Beets on a quarter of an acre. That's what I had last summer and a total cost of less than \$8.00. Can you think of any cheaper cow feed? Three pounds of seed will plant the quarter of an acre. Try it.



Mammoth Long Red Mangel or "Cow Beet."
Makes endless cow feed.

CARROTS

This is a healthful vegetable that is not appreciated by most native Americans. The European nations make great use of them and find them a pleasant, cheap and nutritious food. The three table varieties I offer below are the best ones I know of, tender, quick growing and smooth. Try them. Carrots are also valuable for stock feed. They will put a horse in good condition quicker than medicine will. The Belgian carrots make a big yield and every farmer ought to grow a few. Seed is cheap and they are as easily tended as beets. Plant and tend just like you would beets.

Table Carrots

Oxheart—An early, short carrot of specially fine quality. Fine for pulling small.

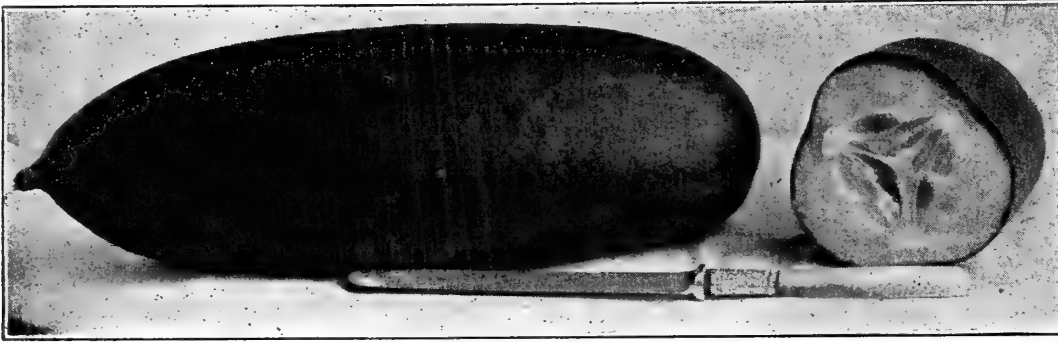
Long Red—Later and larger than the above. A deep reddish orange in color and with very small core.

Half Long Orange—Medium size and good quality. This is the celebrated carrot of the eastern markets and is grown in great quantities in Connecticut for the New York trade.

Price of Carrots, any variety, 1-2 oz. 5c; oz. 10c; 1-4 lb. 25c, all postpaid. For prices on large lots see wholesale list on page 46.

Stock Carrots

White Belgian—The best and largest of the stock carrots. Grows over a foot long and yields enormously. Price see page 46.



The Emerald—The Handsomest Cucumber Grown.

The Emerald—A new sort introduced by the Livingstons. It is the handsomest cucumber I ever saw, long, straight and dark green and as smooth as an egg. It has absolutely no prickles or spines on it and from start to finish is perfectly smooth and dark rich green in color. It does not turn yellow in ripening, but remains the same color. It does not set thick enough to be valuable for pickles, but for slicers is just the thing. In market it outsells all others two to one. It will keep a week after picking and look just as fresh as ever. **Price, 1-3 Oz. 10c. Oz. 25c.**

These standard sorts I will sell at uniform prices as follows: 1-3 Oz. 5c. Oz. 15c. 1-4 Lb. 40c, all postpaid. For prices on larger lots see wholesale list on page 46.

Early Cluster—The well known short, early pickle. Generally grows in pairs; can be planted in June for late pickles.

Evergreen—(See Cut)—The best pickling sort. Smooth, dark green, straight, medium size. Fine for early slicers. In fact the best general purpose sort known.

Long Green—The old-fashioned long almost seedless cucumber. In dry weather sometimes gets tough.

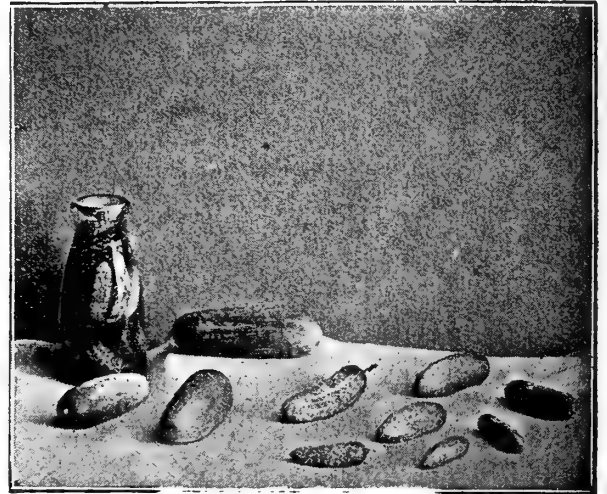
Chicago Pickle—Grown extensively by the pickle factories. Short, straight, medium size.

White Spine—A large, very smooth cucumber, especially fine for slicing. Turns white when ripe, instead of yellow.

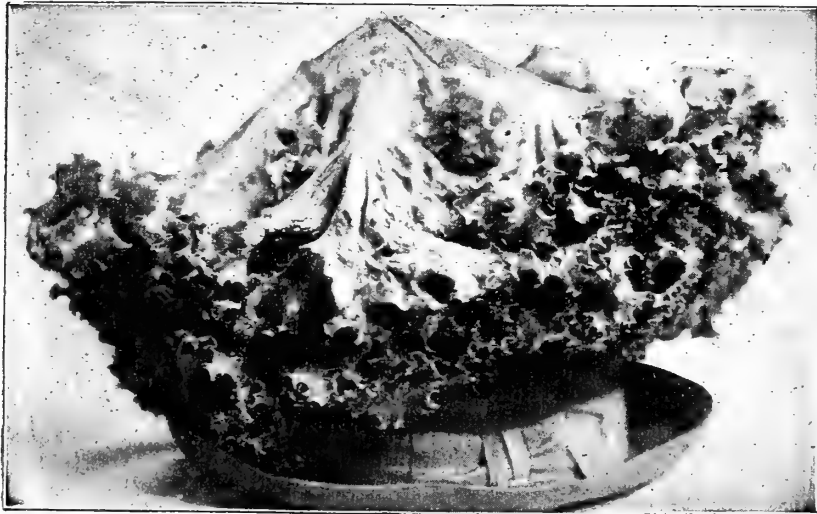
Other Well Known Varieties—Early Frame, Green Prolific, Everbearing. For the striped bug on cucumbers and melons, use tobacco dust sifted on. **Price, 15c pound, postpaid. Large lots by freight at 5c per Lb.**

Cucumbers

Cucumbers should have a very rich soil, the richer the better, but will do fairly well almost anywhere. Plant about as early as you would corn and put in plenty of seed. The bugs will thin them for you. After the bugs get through with them, thin so as to leave each vine plenty of room. Don't crowd them. That is what makes them grow knobby and crooked sometimes. When they begin to bear keep them picked off as the vine will stop bearing if the cucumbers are left on. Use tobacco dust for the bugs. The seed has been very scarce for 3 years now owing to floods in the growing districts and the ravages of the plant lice. It looked for awhile this summer like we would not have any seed at all, but we finally succeeded in getting about a fair crop.



Evergreen Cucumber.



Hanson—The Best Head Lettuce.

side and creamy white inside. Leaves are curly and tender and form a head as large as an early cabbage. Notice the picture of a head that more than covers a No. 7 hat. It is slow to run to seed and stands the heat remarkably well.

Simpson—The best early lettuce. Does not make a true head, but a loose fluffy bunch of tender, light green or creamy leaves. Delicate flavor and grows very quickly. This and the Hanson make a pair hard to beat. I use the black seeded, as the white seeded is no good.

Prize Head—About the same as the Simpson except for the color, which is a mixture of green and red. Leaves very thin and tender. This is the same one that is sometimes called the "beefsteak" lettuce, owing to its color. It is also sold under the name of "All Cream."

California Cream Butter—This is the best of the smooth leaved or "cabbage-head" lettuce. It makes a flat, smooth head about the shape and size of a Flat Dutch cabbage. The leaves are thick and very rich and buttery in flavor. It stands the heat well and is good all summer.

Tomhannock—A red lettuce much like the Prizehead, but later, and stands longer without going to seed.

Marblehead Mammoth—The largest head lettuce grown. It makes a head as large as a large cabbage if given room. Stands well through the summer.

The Morse—An improved type of Simpson. Much like it but larger. Rapid grower and very tender.

Mixed Lettuce—All of the above, mixed. Gives great variety for small price.

Price, Oz. 15c. 1-3 Oz. 5c. Any variety.

Citron

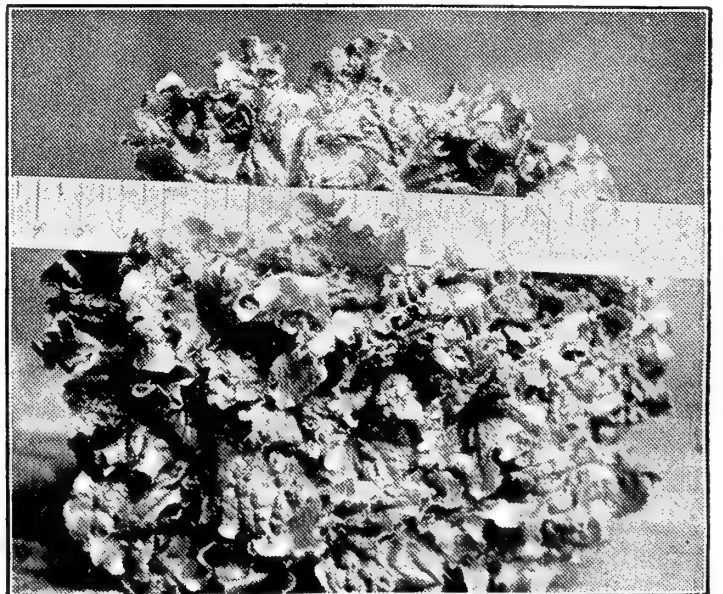
These are a small, hard meated sort of a melon grown for preserves. The meat never gets soft like in a watermelon, but is hard and can be cut in pieces and stewed for preserves. Grows just like a melon and will yield enormously. **Oz. 15c. 1-3 Oz. 5c.**

Lettuce

Lettuce is something that is found in every garden and that every one is fond of, at least in the early spring. It can be grown in any old corner, but does best in rich, warm soil. Plant very early, the earlier the better, and don't get it too thick. If you want good sized heads it ought to be thinned to several inches apart each way. When lettuce runs to seed too quick it is generally the fault of the seed you planted. For some reason, lettuce seed grown here, like radish seed, is of poor quality and runs up to top too soon. The seed offered by most seedmen is grown in the Pacific coast country where the summers are cooler and the lettuce is much slower in seeding, and the crop grown from that seed here seems to have the same tendency for slow seeding. My seed is grown by the best grower on the coast and is mighty fine stock. Don't fool with "cheap" stuff. It is liable to be old seed, or home-grown and dear as a gift. **Price on any of the following sorts, 1-3 Oz. 5c. Oz. 15c.**

Grand Rapids—Very early and tender. Largely grown in green houses. In fact it is the best one for that purpose. The strain I have is specially selected for forcing, and is fine.

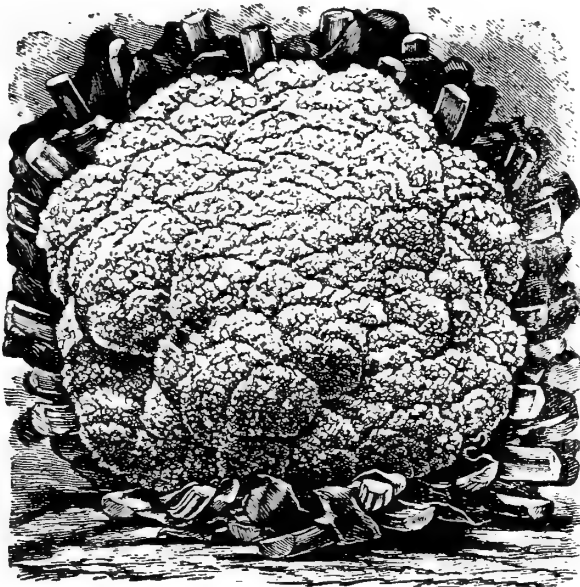
Hanson—The very best curled head lettuce. Dark green out-



Simpson Lettuce—The Best Early.



Iowa Grown Peanuts.



Early Snowball Cauliflower.



Okra, or Gumbo.

Peanuts

Few people know that peanuts can be grown successfully in this climate, but it is a fact that they can be made a success here. They may not make as big a yield as they do in the south. I don't know about that, but they certainly turn out well, as you can see by the photo given here of some that I grew this last summer in my test garden. Of course I use northern seed. The southern seed would be everlasting too late. Plant just like beans, in soft, loose soil, after it gets thoroughly warm in the spring. Thin to a foot apart in the row and keep well hoed. That's all. The nuts grow in the ground like potatoes. The variety I offer has been grown in the north for a number of years, and can be depended on for a crop in any ordinary season. Try it. Price, 1-2 Pt. 8c. Pt. 15c. Qt. 30c. Postpaid.

Popcorn

It would pay more farmers to plant popcorn for a general crop. There is nearly always demand for more than can be had, and at good prices, several times the price of field corn. It sets so many ears that it yields about as well and an acre will bring in a great deal more. For main crop the Monarch White Rice is the best as it is better known and brings the best price per pound in market.

Let the children try a small patch for home use anyway. The seed I have is grown far away from any field corn and is perfectly pure.

Monarch White Rice—The best white variety. Bears three or four ears to a stalk. Often makes 2,000 lbs. per acre. This is the genuine strain. Try it. This is the sort that my Missouri friends call the "Squirrel Tooth" corn.

Queen's Golden—Makes large grains and large ears. Pops out enormous size and a rich cream color. Wherever known is very popular. Very prolific. Price, either variety, 1-2 Pt. 8c. Pt. 15c. Qt. 30c. Postpaid. For large lots see wholesale list on page 38.

Cauliflower

This delicious vegetable should be more widely grown. It is as easy to grow as early cabbage and should be handled just the same way. If you can grow cabbage you can grow cauliflower. Cook it like cabbage and it tastes much the same, but is sweeter and tendere. Fine for pickling. Someone has said that it is "cabbage with a college education." It is almost impossible to get it to seed in this country, or anywhere for that matter, and the seed is always scarce. The best is imported from Denmark, where there are a few gardeners who have made a specialty of it for generations. I get mine from an old gardener at Nakskov, Denmark, and know it to be straight. It is not "cheap seed" by any means, but cauliflower is one crop where you don't want to experiment and fool with anything that is at all doubtful.

Early Snowball—This is by far the best variety grown, and has been renamed and put out by seed men under their own names probably a score of different times. It is absolutely sure of head, very early, always tender and white. Heads a little earlier than the earliest cabbage. You will not find any better cauliflower, no matter what you pay for the seed. Price, Pkt. of about 100 seeds, 10c. 1-4 Oz. 75c.

Late Giant—This is a late variety that can be grown all right where the summers are cool and moist, but it does not succeed here. Pkt. 5c.

Celery

Celery should be more generally grown and would be, if people realized how easy it is. There is no use of all the people in the corn belt sending to Kalamazoo for their celery and getting it several days after pulling, tough, wilted, stringy stuff. If you once had a taste of home-grown celery just from the garden, crisp, rich and fresh, you would never be without it. My celery brought 10c in the home stores here when the Michigan stuff went begging at 3 for a dime. I put directions on every packet of seeds, and besides I have written a little leaflet on the subject that gives more detailed account of the work. It is free for the asking. You can grow celery as easily as cabbage and lots more plants to the same amount of ground.

Golden Self Bleaching—The easiest to grow and one of the best in quality. Medium to large size, creamy white in color, healthy and vigorous. Will bleach itself if shaded on the sides.

White Plume—Much like above but earlier and slightly smaller. Pure white in color and very tender; has a delicate flavor that cannot be equalled by any other celery.

Giant Pascal—A very large celery for winter use. Probably the largest celery grown and the best keeper. Price, either sort, 1-5 Oz. 5c. Oz. 25c. Postpaid. For larger lots see wholesale list on page 38.

Okra or Gumbo

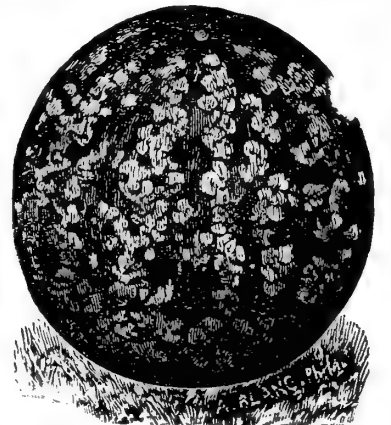
This vegetable is but little known in the north, but more northern people ought to have it in their gardens. The picture shows how it grows. The pods are full of seeds like small peas. Pick the pods when young and tender, and cut up and cook pods, seeds and all like string beans. Fine. Try it. There are several sorts slightly different and I have picked out the four best ones and mixed them. Oz. 10c. 1-2 Oz. 5c.



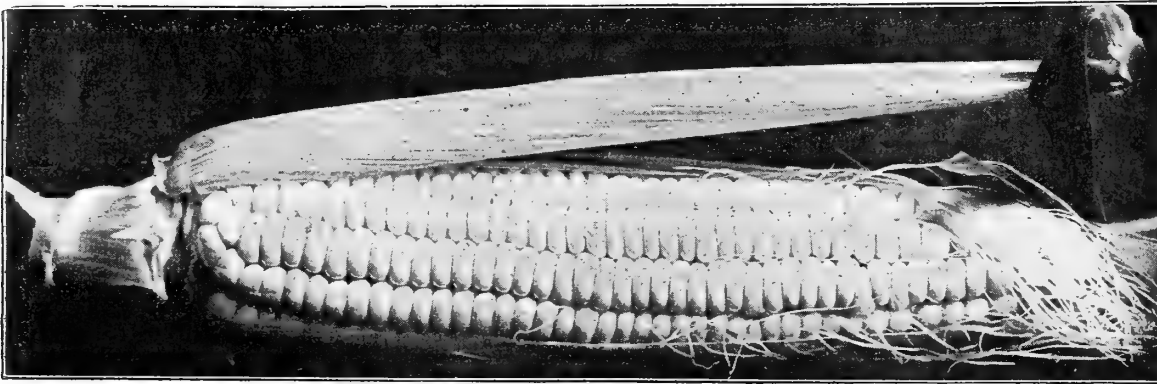
Popcorn—White Rice.



Celery—Golden Self-Bleaching.



Citron (See page 10).



An Ear of White Mexican. Earlier than Cory, and Sweet.

and I do not try to list them all. There is no use in growing them all. The ones I offer here cover the whole season, and each is the best of its season. I take particular pains in selecting my seed, and for sweetness, depth of grain and freedom from mixture, I will back it against anybody's corn.

PRICES—Any variety on this page, 1-2 pt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; all postpaid. For larger lots by freight or express see page 46, or write for special prices.

SPECIAL OFFER—Any three varieties on this page, 1-2 pt. each, 25c postpaid; 1 pt. each, 50c, postpaid. Larger lots see page 46.



White Mexican—The Best Early Sweetcorn Ever Introduced.

White Mexican

I have sold this for three or four years now as the best early sweet corn, and I am a stronger believer in it than ever. From the results in my own garden and the reports I get from customers I don't see how it can be beat for a first early. It is not only early, but it is of extra good quality. Compared with Cory, the standard early, it is larger, longer ear, pure white, and does not show the objectionable deep furrow between the rows. It was when first introduced earlier than the Cory, but I have been working to still further increase the size and quality and have sacrificed a little on earliness so that now it is same season as Cory, and is far ahead of anything of that season for size and quality. I have also some of the original strain that is about four or five days earlier than Cory, and can supply it in bulk amounts to market gardeners who specially request it. The larger strain is of my own growing, and the earlier strain is grown by the originator at Sioux City. See prices above.

Sweet Corn

I grow large amounts of sweet corn for seed, and I am in a position to make you very favorable prices on large lots. The crop was enormous this year and of the finest quality I have ever seen. If you want very much seed it will pay you to write me for special prices.

There are many good varieties of sweet corn

White Evergreen—This is an improved strain of Stowell's Evergreen, brought out by Burpee two years ago. Very deep grain, pearly white and very sweet. Ears not overly long, but very thick. Same season as Stowell's.

Stowell's Evergreen—The standard big late corn. Good big ears, sweet and solid, and heavy yielder. Used extensively by the canning factories and for drying. Stays green and tender for a long time.

White Mexican—See below.

First of All—A small early corn much like Cory, and probably the earliest corn known. Grain slightly red. Grows about waist high, and is ready for use often by July 4th.

White Cory—Standard early sort; white, fair quality; very early.

Early Minnesota—A well known second early. Much like Champion, but smaller.

Early Champion—The best second early. Long sweet ears like the later sorts. Is in and gone before Evergreen is ready, and is equal to it in all but the size.

Country Gentleman—(Shoe Peg—Ne Plus Ultra)—A small late variety, with long slender grains set zigzag on the cob; sweetest of all corn, and the standard everywhere for high quality.

Zigzag Evergreen—A cross between Country Gent and Evergreen. It has the high quality of the Country Gent with almost the size of the Evergreen. A little earlier than either parent.

Early Evergreen—An early selection from the Stowell's Evergreen, slightly smaller, and a week or ten days earlier. It is valuable for a second early sort to come just after Champion. Ears are of good shape and fine quality.

Early Crosby—An eastern variety of about the same season as Champion. Fine quality.

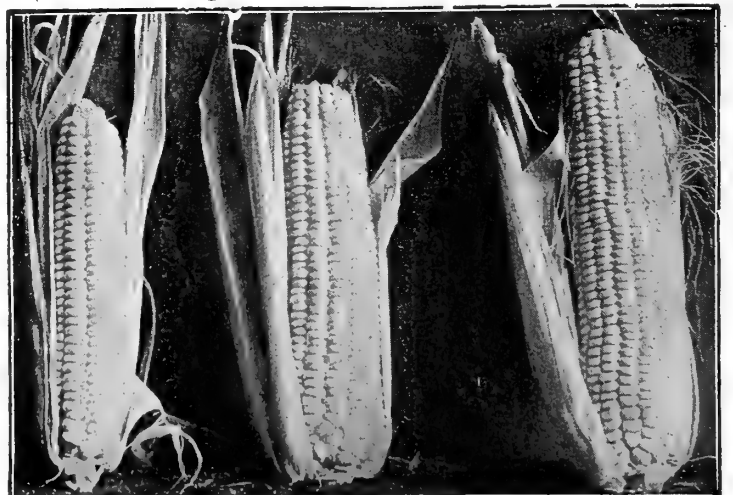
Shaker Early—Much like Crosby, but if anything sweeter, and a little earlier.

Malakhof—A very early variety introduced from Russia, by the Department of Agriculture. It is undoubtedly the earliest sweet corn grown. The ears are of perfect form and good quality, but of course small. Extremely hardy.

Golden Bantam—A second early corn about like Minnesota for size and earliness, but of a deep golden color. Very high quality. Claimed by Burpee to be the sweetest corn grown.

Squaw Corn—Not a true sweet corn, but more a flint. Grown by the Indians for roasting ears. It is speckled and dotted all colors imaginable. Very early and hardy and a great curiosity.

Evergreen Fodder Sweet Corn—This is a second grade of seed sweet corn to be sown for fodder and is sold at a low price. It is stock that is slightly mixed, is a little off in germination, or for some other reason is not fit to go as first-class seed. I sometimes have considerable of it on hand and can make low prices. Write and ask about it and I will make you lowest possible figure.



White Cory.

Champion.

Evergreen.

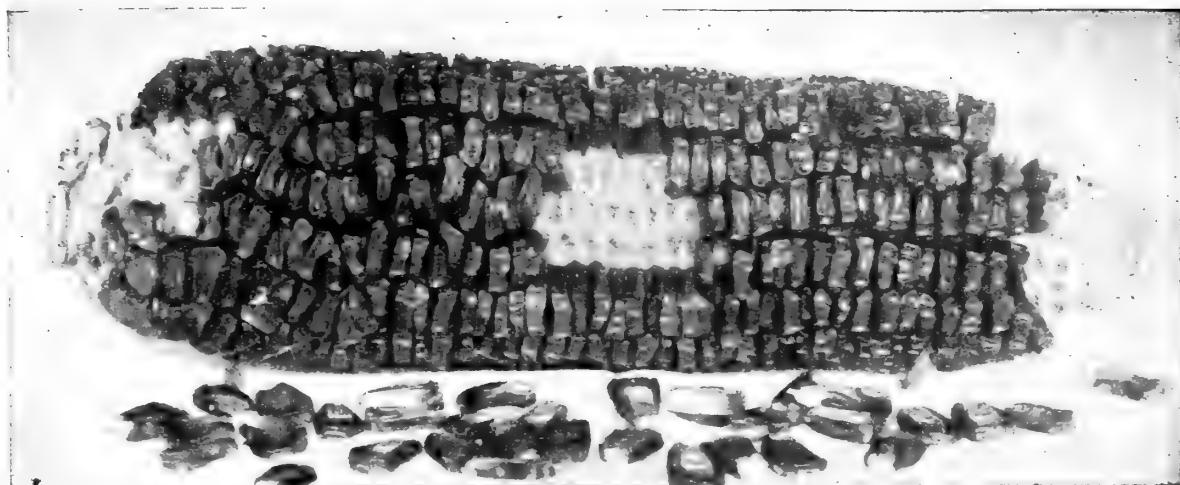
"Just Right to Cook."

Ear Seed Corn or Graded Shelled Seed, Either One; Both Good; and Your Money Back on Either One if Not O. K.

Early Rose

This new sweet corn is of the true Evergreen type, but is earlier than any type of Evergreen I have ever seen, and is early enough to follow Cory or White Mexican without a break. The photo shown here of a dry seed ear shows the depth and thinness of the grain, which are a true indication of high quality.

It is equal in quality to either the Stowells or the White Evergreen and almost as large. When you can get all this, and besides have it come in with

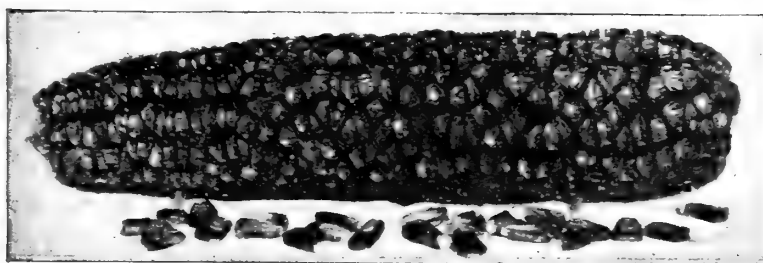


Ear of **EARLY ROSE** Sweetcorn. An extra early Evergreen, early enough to follow Cory or White Mexican, and of perfect quality.

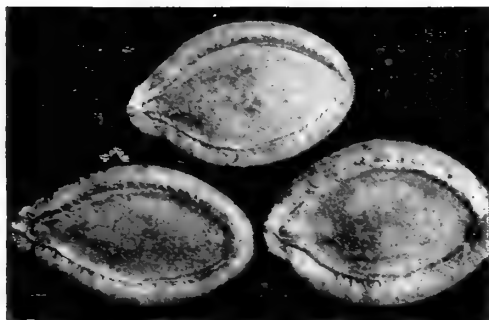
Minnesota and Champion, you have a corn that will give you the cream of the trade in any market. It is in and gone before any other Evergreen is ready, and is the equal of any of them in quality.

When in the roasting ear stage it is a pure pearly white, but when the seed ripens it is of a light rose color, different from any sweet corn I have ever seen. It is an entirely distinct type, discovered by G. H. Cummings, the originator of the White Mexican. My stock of seed is grown by him, and is absolutely straight.

PRICE: 1-3 pt., 15c; pt., 35c; qt., 60c; all postpaid.



Ear of **WESTERN QUEEN** Sweetcorn. The sweetest table corn grown.



Seeds of Mammoth Squash
Two-thirds natural size.

Exhibition Collection of Mammoth Squashes

In the trial grounds I always grow lots of varieties of mammoth pumpkins and squashes, having pretty near all the known varieties, both American and foreign. They are of all imaginable shapes and colors, and of enormous size, many of them weighing over 100 pounds. As there is not enough of each kind to pay to save the seeds separately, I save seed out of all the largest ones and put it all in together in a mixture. It is the best mixture you could possibly get, and if you want to grow something big for exhibition purposes, this is just what you want. You will have bigger squashes and more kinds of them than anybody. As the seeds are very large, you ought to have a full ounce of them to start with, so I have put the seed up mostly in ounce packages.

PRICE: Oz., 15c.



Western Queen

This is a strain of Country Gentleman, selected and improved by H. C. Cummings of Oklahoma. I have always considered the Country Gentleman the finest table corn grown, but this is an improvement on it. Compared with the original strain, it is larger ears, deeper grains, sweeter and a little later. It makes a good succession to follow Evergreen, coming in just after it is gone, and staying green for a long time. It stays green and fresh longer than any corn I ever saw, and could be marketed for two weeks.

For a succession to last pretty much all fall, take the White Mexican, Early Rose, White Evergreen and Western Queen, and you should have a combination hard to beat. You might hunt through all the catalogs printed and you could not find varieties of such fine quality covering the season as these four do. My seed of Western Queen is grown by the originator.

PRICE: 1-3 pt., 15c; pt., 35c; qt., 60c; all postpaid.

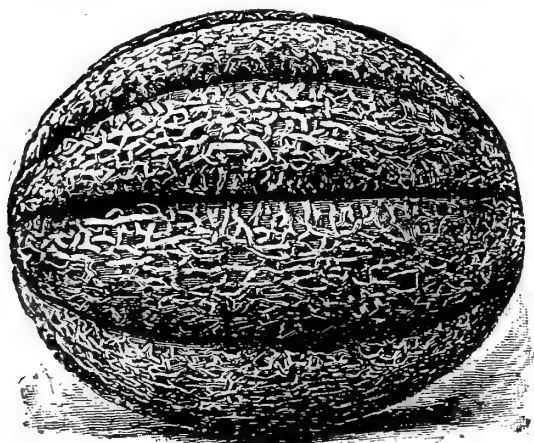
Ear Seed Corn or Graded Shelled Seed, Either One; Both Good; and Your Money Back on Either One if Not O. K.



The Perfection—Best of All Large Muskmelons.

thin to a stand not too thick. Keep well hoed and cultivated till they begin to blossom and then don't bother them. They make a paying crop and one that is generally easy to sell if you have melons of good quality. Don't fool with poor or doubtful seed. It only takes three or four pounds of seed to the acre and you might as well have it good. The prices given below are for small amounts. If you want large lots, see wholesale prices on page 46.

SPECIAL OFFER—Any four varieties, 1-2 oz. each, 15c, postpaid; any four varieties, 1 oz. each, 25c, postpaid; any four varieties, 1-4 lb. each, 90c, postpaid.



Rocky Ford.



Extra Early Hackensack.



For melon bugs, use tobacco dust sifted on. Cheap and sure. 15c per pound, postpaid. Large lots by freight at 5c per lb.

I have a big supply of melon seed, both muskmelons and watermelons, and I can make you very favorable prices. It is the very finest of seed from the best growers, pure stock, well matured and sure to grow and do well. I am a gardener myself, and know how important it is to have good melon seed, or, in fact, all kinds of seeds.

If you are intending to plant a big patch of melons, write me for advice, and prices. I can do you some good. Send me a rough list of about what seed you will need and I will make you a special delivered price on it. I've got lots of the seed and can do you good. I have a specially fine lot of Rocky Ford of the best shipping type, and will be pleased to figure with large growers or associations. Can make direct shipment from Rocky Ford if preferred.

Perfection—Best of all large muskmelons. Very large, often selling in our market for 15 cents each, and you know it takes a pretty good muskmelon to do that. It is of round or slightly oblong shape as shown in the photo above, which was taken in my test garden. It is a single vine and shows how they bear. I never saw a big melon that would set thick that way, except the Perfection. The flesh is of a deep yellow or salmon color and of the richest, sweetest flavor imaginable. It is very thick meaty and, in fact, is in every way the best variety I know of except possibly the Rocky Ford, which is of an entirely different type. The Perfection hasn't a fault that I know of, and it will surely suit you.

Rocky Ford—This is the nutmeg that has made Rocky Ford, Colo., famous all over the country as the home of good melons. Hundreds of carloads are shipped from there every year to all parts of the United States and all are of this one variety. It is a small melon or nutmeg, something like the old-fashioned nutmeg, but of different shape. It is more egg shaped, as shown in the cut alongside. The flesh, which is thick for the size of the melon, is of a light green color and has the melting sugary flavor that all melon lovers appreciate. They are of remarkable uniform size, running as much alike as a basket of eggs. With me they usually set about ten to the vine, but I have had as high as 18 on a single vine. They are very early and hardy and seem to do well in spite of most any kind of weather.

As I said above, my seed is saved for me at Rocky Ford by a careful grower, from only the very best melons and you can depend on its being first-class. It is no pick-up stuff. Price below.

Green Meated Nutmeg—This is the old-fashioned nutmeg that has been the standard for a generation. It is small, early, sweet and prolific. Something like the Rocky Ford.

Emerald Gem—One of the sweetest melons grown. Of the nutmeg type, but is not netted. The skin is smooth and green, even when ripe. Flesh, salmon color, very thick and sweet. Always good and, while it is rather small, there are enough on the vine to make up for it. It is practically a smaller, earlier type of the Perfection.

Paul Rose—A celebrated melon in the Chicago market. Somewhat like the Rocky Ford in appearance, but larger and with flesh slightly yellow. Not quite so sweet but more showy.

Hackensack—Much like Perfection except that it is green fleshed. Shape and appearance as shown in picture given here. Large in size and of fine quality. Earliest of all big melons. It and the Perfection make a team that is hard to beat and will take the prizes anywhere.

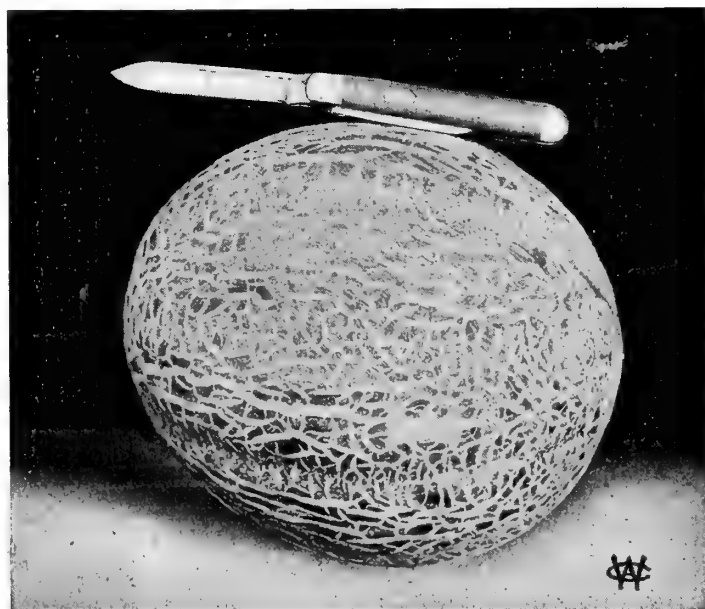
California Cream Cantaloupe—A big yellow melon of fair quality. An old timer.

Banana—A long banana-shaped melon. A peculiar, very sweet flavor. Grows 2 feet long. I have the true strain.

There are other varieties I could name, but these are the best of the lot and cover all the desirable qualities. There is no use bothering with any others.

Prices of Muskmelons, any variety, Oz. 10c. 1-2 Oz. 5c. 1-4 Lb. 25c, postpaid. For prices on larger lots see page 46.

Market Gardeners



Rocky Ford.

A Photo from My Trial Grounds.

Watermelons



SPECIAL OFFER—Any 4 varieties, 1-2 oz. each, 15c. Any 4 varieties 1 oz. each, 25c. Any 4 varieties, 1-4 lb. each, 75c, all postpaid.

A Sample of My Melons.

Early Fordhook—Largest first early melon. Large, dark green, good quality, bright red flesh and white seeds. Somewhat like Ice Cream but larger.

Cole's Early—A small early melon of good quality. Striped like a Dixie, but rounder and earlier. Black seeds. A nice melon and always sells well.

Dixie—A large main crop melon, much like the old Cuban Queen but not so late. A good shipper.

Florida Favorite—Another good early melon. Long and slender. Light striped color outside and bright red flesh. Very sweet and fair size.

Kleckley Sweet—Sweetest melon grown, except possibly the new Halbert melon. Shape and color of the old Mountain Sweet, but larger and earlier. It is in my opinion the best eating melon in the whole list, but it is too tender to ship or to haul very far to market. If you have a nearby market and customers that will appreciate a good melon, this is the one you want. Bright red flesh and white seeds. My seed of this is pure and true. Grown at Rocky Ford by one of the celebrated "Melon Kings" of that great melon center. If in need of a big lot, write for special prices.

Ice Cream of Peerless—This is an old favorite and is still the standby in many places for an early market melon. I have the true stock. Early and prolific.

Sweet Heart—A large light colored melon that is a winner in market. It is what you might call a main crop melon; that is, it is not of the earliest or the latest. Very large, almost round, light green skin. Always solid and looks very fine when cut open. Skin thin but tough, so it bears handling well and always sells fast on its looks. While not as good quality as Kleckley and melons of that class, it is plenty good and will suit any ordinary buyer. Always large. For market or shipping I would place it above all others.

McIvor's Wonderful Sugar—Another good main crop melon. Looks like the old Rattlesnake, but much better quality. Large and long, medium early, and fine quality. Better quality than Sweetheart and nearly as good as Kleckley. Handles well and is good either for market or home use.

The Nabob—A new melon brought out by the Livingstons. Like the McIvor, it is good for either home market or shipping. In size it is large to very large. In fact it is the largest good melon grown. It is round like the Sweetheart, but is of a mottled color outside and the seeds are of a buff or dun color. Try it.

Vick's Early—A good early melon. Dark green skin, fair size and quality. Black seeds.

Dark Icing—Much like Ice Cream, but with darker skin and does not show bruises as bad in handling.

Triumph—A very large late melon. Grows to enormous size. Fair quality for such a large melon.

Kolb's Gem—The great southern shipping melon. Large and fine in appearance and will stand any amount of handling. I have a good strain of this popular melon.

Black Diamond—Another big shipping melon. Very dark green skin and red flesh. Looks well, but pretty coarse.

Monte Cristo—Very much like the Kleckley. Claimed by some to be the same. It sure is a good melon anyway. I have the true seed of it and know I can suit you. If in need of a large lot write for special prices.

Alabama Sweet—This is the melon I sent out free last year. It is some like Florida Favorite, but bigger and if anything, better quality. It is sure a fine melon and ought to be widely planted.

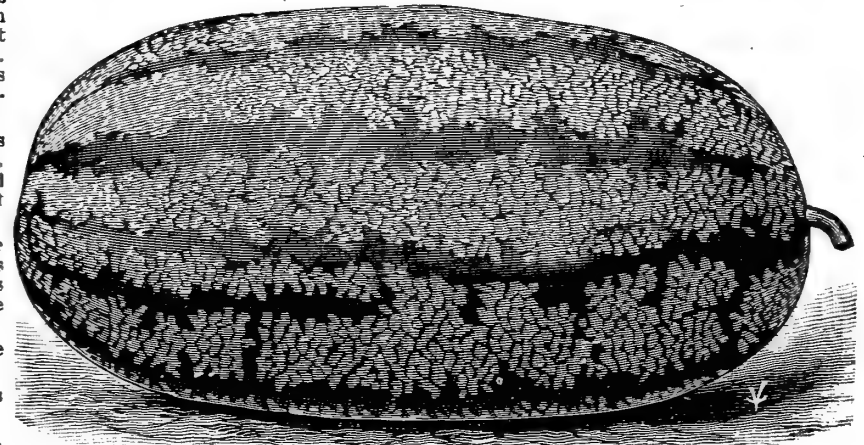
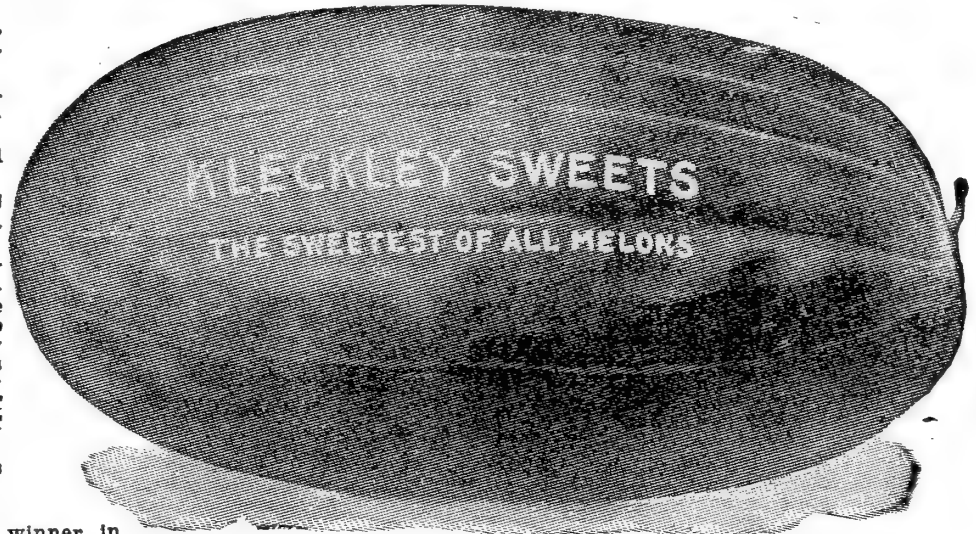
Iceberg—An improved Kolb's Gem. Better quality, larger and better color. It is what is sometimes known as the "Blue Gem" owing to its rich bluish green color. Very red meat and very black seeds. Outside dark striped. Almost round.

Halbert Honey—Brought out by Burpee a couple of years ago as the sweetest of all melons, and I am inclined to believe that he is right about it. They are much like Kleckley but longer in shape. Dark green, very sweet and very tender. Break easily in handling. Large size and fine for home use or nearby market. I have the genuine stock, as I got my seed from Halbert.

Other Good Melons at the Same Price. Cuban Queen, Phinney's Early, Mountain Sweet, Rattlesnake, Harris Early.

I have always made a good crop on melons but once, and that time the high water cleaned them up. There is more money to be made on melons than almost any other farm crop. They are not much bother to grow and always sell well. Every farmer ought to grow enough for home use at least. Maybe if boys had melons at home they would not be getting into trouble raiding the neighbors' patches. Give the boy some good ground and some good seed and let him have a patch of his own. My seed is grown by me under contract by a man that can grow better melon seed than I can. It is pure, not mixed stuff, and is from all good melons. The culls are left lay and are not used at all. It is handled so it will cure properly and be sure to grow if the ground is right; but you must remember that melon seed will never grow when the ground is cold and wet. It must be warm and loose. For full cultural directions see my leaflet, mailed free.

Prices—Any melons on this page, Oz., 10c; 1-2 oz., 5c; 2 oz., 15c; 1-4 lb., 25c, all postpaid. For prices on larger lots see wholesale list on page 46.



McIvor's Wonderful Sugar.



A Typical Halbert Honey. This Melon was grown by Halbert himself.

Onions—The Moneymakers



Red Wethersfield.

Good onion seed is scarcer this year than it has been for years, but I am lucky n having a fair supply and I will protect my regular customers as long as my supply lasts. I guarantee mine to be every bit new seed and of the very best strains. On account of the scarcity this year there is liable to be lots of old seed offered, and I would advise that you get your seed early and test it, whether you get it from me or any one else. That way you will be dead sure you have got new seed.

Onion seed is one thing the gardener and especially the market gardener is very particular about, and rightly so. I have had before now a field of onions, part of which would make three or four hundred bushels to the acre and right alongside a strip that would not make over a hundred, wholly due to difference in seed. It might be some kind that was boomed as a novelty at a high price, or it might be some seed sold at a very low price by some of the so-called cheap seedsmen. You have all had the same experience. Since I have been in the seed business myself I have learned where and how to get the best seed, direct from the big growers, and avoid all doubt as to the result. Of course the seed is not the whole thing, but it is a good start at least. Besides the tests I make in my test garden every summer, I have grown thousands of bushels for market and it is hard to fool me on onions.

The seed I offer is all American, grown and is grown by the best men in the business under special contract. Some is from Minnesota, some from Michigan and some from the West, but every pound of it is genuine "Market Gardener Stock," pure, true to name and sure to grow. In my test garden last summer I had samples from every stock and there was not a break or a fault in the whole 28 samples. The average of all was at the rate of about 680 bushels per acre. Red Globe Wethersfield was again the best with about 900. Prizetaker a close second. Silver Skin the poorest with about 400. Prizetaker was the sweetest. Bronze King was the best keeper.

The prices given below include free delivery by mail or prepaid express. If you want a large lot, see wholesale list on page 46, or write for special prices. I have a good lot of seed and if you want a quantity I can save you money. Don't fool with "store seeds." There is no need of it at the prices I can make you.

Bottom Onion Sets—I do not use or sell the top sets, as I consider the others so much the best. Bottom sets are simply little wee onions grown from the black seed planted late and thick. They are about as big as the end of your finger, and when set out in the spring, they come quick and make nice green onions for bunching, or if left will bottom down and make big onions like ones from seed but lots earlier. I can furnish them in red, yellow or white. Yellow are generally best, as they are not so liable to run up to seed. Price, Qt. 18c. 2 Qts. 35c. 3 Qts. 50c. Postpaid.

If you want a gallon or over to come by express or freight, see wholesale prices on page 46, or write to me for special prices stating quantity needed. I have lots of sets of my own growing, and if you need a large amount, I can save you some money.

English Multipliers—This is a class of sets little known here but very popular in the east. A single small set when planted divides and makes a whole bunch, sometimes as many as fifteen. Very early and very tender delicate eating. Price same as other sets.

Above prices include free delivery by mail, postpaid. For Bulk Prices see page 46.



Bottom Onion Sets.



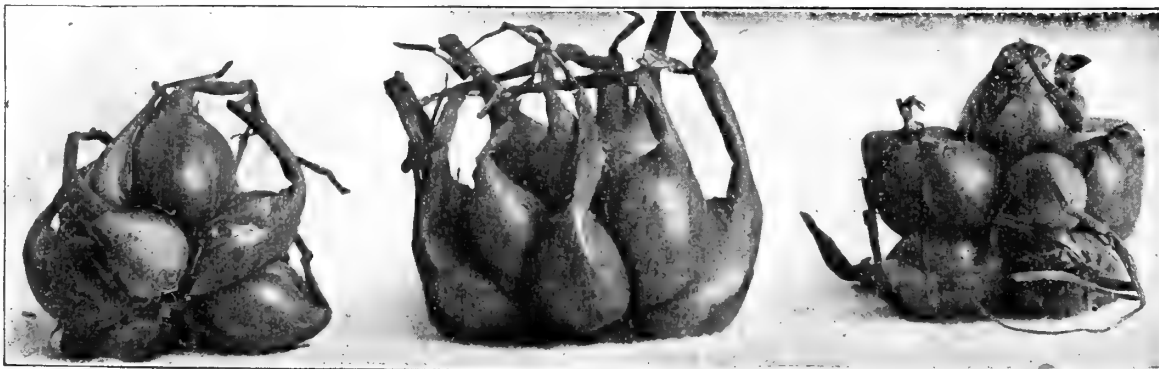
New Big Red.

This new big onion from California is the biggest thing I have ever seen in onions. It is as large as a saucer, red, quite flattened, and very mild. Compared with Red Wethersfield, it is much larger, and much sweeter, but does not keep as late in the winter.

Plant rather thin on very rich land and you will have the biggest onions you ever saw, and the sweetest.

Pkt. 10c Oz. 30c 1-4 Lb. \$1.00

| | Pkt | Oz | ¼ |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Red Wethersfield —The standard big red flat onion. Good quality and a good keeper. More extensively grown than any other variety | 5 | 15 | 45 |
| Globe Red Wethersfield —A perfect globe shape of the old Wethersfield. Slightly larger and better yielder. Sells higher on account of its shape. Same quality as to eating or keeping | 5 | 15 | 50 |
| Prizetaker —Very large, mild and tender. Probably the largest onion grown. Will outsell any other onion where it is once known. It is also called Spanish King and is the same big onion seen in the round cornered crates in the fruit stores in the winter | 5 | 15 | 50 |
| Silver King —A large flat white onion of Italian origin. Sweet and nice, but can't stand dry weather. Don't keep well | 5 | 20 | 50 |
| Silverskin or Portugal —A round white onion of medium size. Used for white sets and pickling | 5 | 20 | 50 |
| Yellow Globe Danvers —A yellow American onion of medium size and nice appearance. Always even in size, smooth and good keepers. Very popular in eastern markets. I have the best strain, what is known as the Ohio Globe | 5 | 15 | 45 |
| Australian Brown —Noted for long keeping. About the size of Danvers but of a reddish brown color. Will keep all winter | 5 | 10 | 35 |
| Bronze King —Claimed by some to be the same as Australian Brown. I thought so last year, but I believe now it is little better. Bigger and better yielder. Same price | 5 | 10 | 35 |
| New Queen —A small flat white onion, very early and very tender and sweet. Used for early pulling and for pickles | 5 | 20 | 60 |
| White Globe —This is the largest successful pure white onion. Perfect globe shape, as shown in picture, very solid, keeps well and always bring the top of the market. Seed scarce | 5 | 20 | 60 |
| Red Globe —Like above in shape and size, but dark rich red in color. This is the true Southport, large blood red strain | 5 | 15 | 50 |



English Multipliers.



The Big Tom Pumpkin.

SPECIAL OFFER on pumpkins and squashes. Any four varieties, 1-2 oz. 15c, postpaid. Any four varieties, 1 oz. each, 25c, postpaid. Any four varieties, 1-4 lb. each, \$1.00, postpaid. For larger lots see wholesale list on page 46.

Pumpkins

Big Tom Pumpkin—Most famous of all pumpkins. It is a selection from the old Golden Marrow or Michigan Mammoth and grows uniformly to enormous size. See picture given above. This was taken in the field of a man who grows my seed for me, and shows what kind of pumpkins the seed comes from. Both skin and flesh are a deep orange yellow. Cooks up tender and nice, and is good for either cooking or stock feed.

Price, Oz. 10c. 1-2 Oz. 5c. 1-4 Lb. 25c. For larger lots see page 46.

Small Sugar—Best of all pie pumpkins. Very sweet and tender. Looks like a Yankee pumpkin, but smaller and entirely different in quality. Early and very prolific. Oz. 10c. 1-2 Oz. 5c. 1-4 lb. 25c, postpaid.

Large Cheese—The flat, cream-colored well known "sweet pumpkin." Large in size and good for either table use or stock. I have a big stock of seed and can make low prices on big lots. Oz. 10c. 1-2 Oz. 5c. 1-4 Lb. 20c, postpaid.

Yankee Field or Cow Pumpkin—The big yellow stock pumpkin. Can be raised in the corn and makes the best and cheapest pig feed known. Notice my low prices. Oz. 5c. 1-4 Lb. 10c. 1 Lb. 30c, postpaid. See page 46 for larger lots.

Squashes

Price, any of the following except Fairfax: Oz. 10c. 1-2 Oz. 5c. 1-4 lb. 30c.

Mammoth—Big and coarse. Sometimes grows to weigh 200 pounds.

Blue Hubbard or Marblehead—Much like regular Hubbard, but lighter color. Same size and shape but earlier.

Sibley or Pike's Peak—A small, gray squash of excellent quality.

Essex Hybrid—The old-fashioned "Turk's Turban." Sweet, fine grained and good quality.

Cushaw—The old crookneck that has always been so popular. All meat and few seeds. Green and white in color.

Fordhook—A small fall and winter squash about the size and shape of a big cucumber. Very productive. The ground seems covered with them. Best quality of all the small squashes and will keep all winter. Try it.

Summer Bush Scallop—The well known summer "patty pan" or cymelon. Intended to be cooked when green.

Golden Hubbard—A regular Hubbard, hard shell and all, but yellow in color.

Boston Marrow—A fine large winter squash of the Hubbard type but earlier. It also sets heavier on the vines and makes a larger yield. About the same size as Hubbard and fine quality and not so hard shelled. Can be cut up with a knife. Good keeper.

Summer Bush Crookneck—A small crooknecked summer squash for stewing or frying while green. Yellow and warty.

The Fairfax—The seed of this new winter squash was first sent me for trial by W. P. Hubbard of Fairfax, Mo. I was so pleased with it that I decided to list it. He wished it called the Hubbard, but as there is already one Hubbard entirely different, I named it the Fairfax. It is the most prolific squash I ever saw and the equal of any in quality. Shape and size are well shown in the photo. Ripe in September and will keep till spring in the cellar. Best baking squash we have ever had. The black bugs that have nearly ruined the Hubbards for several years, do not molest the Fairfax, and it is so vigorous in vine that it grows away from the little striped squash bugs. All things considered it is the best squash in the entire list and will take a permanent place in the market. Try it. Price, 1-2 Oz. 10c. Oz. 20c. 1-4 Lb. 50c.

Pumpkins and Squashes

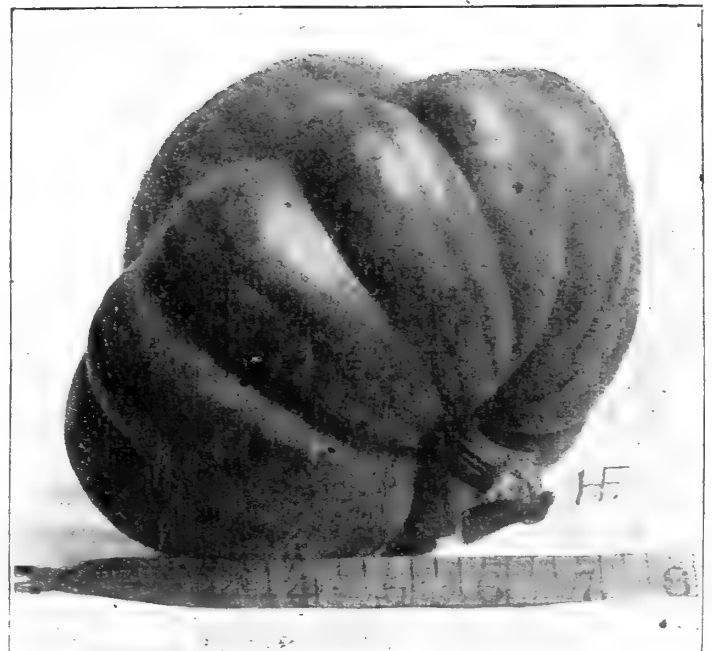
You might just as well raise them as not. Plant a few hills where the corn is missed, and it's done. Squashes do not do as well that way, but pumpkins seem to like it as well as having a field to themselves.

Squashes should have very rich, loose soil and plenty of room. Make the hills far apart and don't crowd them. Put in plenty of seed and after the bugs get done, thin to about three plants in each hill.

Genuine Hubbard Squash—This is without doubt the king of all squashes. It is big, prolific and fine quality. Will keep all winter and gets better all the time. For nearly half a century it has been the standard of quality with which all others have been compared. The new warty strain is the best type known and it is the one I use. It is a little bigger and rougher than the old Hubbard and darker green. Seed of good quality is scarce this year, but I had big fields out and some big contracts at other places and so I am well fixed for seed. If you want to plant a big field of them, write for special prices. Price, Oz. 10c. 1-2 Oz. 5c. 1-4 Lb. 25c, all postpaid. For prices on larger lots see wholesale list on page 46.



Genuine Hubbard—The King of All Squashes.



The Fairfax Winter Squash.

Hardy, prolific, bug proof and equal to Hubbard in quality.



Peppers

Peppers should be started in the house or hotbed and handled about like tomatoes. Seem to do well on almost any soil, but must not be too low and wet. Give plenty of room in the row for best results. Seed seldom comes well planted out doors. They need lots of heat.

Cayenne—(3)—The red hot kind. Very prolific, often 100 or more on a single bush. Good to chop up in pickles. Oz., 25c; 1-5 oz., 5c.

Ruby King—(1)—The large, sweet mango pepper. Grows very large and is free from any hot taste. Red when ripe, but used when green. Oz., 25c; 1-5 oz., 5c.

Golden Queen—(2)—Much like above, but yellow when ripe. Price same.

Chinese Giant—Largest, sweetest and best of all the mango peppers. It is as early as Ruby King and fully twice as large. I had them this summer as large as a quart cup. The Rural New Yorker, which is the best authority, says editorially: "Chinese Giant pepper has given us great satisfaction the past summer. It is mild

and well flavored, and appears to be one of the few sweet peppers that do not shock the unwary customer by suddenly developing a taste like a torchlight procession." It makes so few seeds that the true stock will always be scarce and high. A great big pepper as big as your two fists will often have only a dozen or so of seeds. My seed is grown by the originator and is absolutely true. Price, packet, 10c; oz., 40c.

Parsnips

Many people have trouble to get parsnip seed to grow well. The trouble is either old seed or it is planted too late. It should be planted very early, the earlier the better, while the ground is cool and moist. It must, of course, be fresh seed, as parsnips will not grow much after the first year.

Hollow Crown or Long Smooth—The standard sort. Long, smooth, tender and sweet.

Improved Half Long—Much like the above, but shorter and heavier. Fine quality. Price, either variety: Oz., 10c; 1-2 oz., 5c; 1-4 lb., 20c, postpaid. For larger lots see wholesale list on page 46.

Egg Plant

This is a vegetable that should be more largely grown. People who have eaten it will always call for it, as it has a rich flavor all its own that is fine. Plant and tend the same as tomatoes and it is just as easy to get a crop.

Early Long Purple—Earliest variety grown. Of fair size; bears abundantly.

New York Purple—Very large, smooth and thornless. Dark purple. Fine. Price, oz., 25c; 1-5 oz., 5c, either variety.

Parsley

Moss Curled—The best variety. Big, curly, tender leaves. Packet, 5c.

Vegetable Oyster or Salsify

Plant and tend like parsnips. Very easy to grow if you keep the weeds out. Plant very early while the ground is cool, dig in the fall and pack in dirt in the cellar for use in the winter; or can be left out all winter like parsnips. Freezing don't hurt them.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—The best variety. Oz., 15c; 1-3 oz., 5c; 1-4 lb., 40c.

Peas

See prices on next page.

Marrowfat—The old-fashioned late garden pea. Smooth and fair quality. Very hardy.

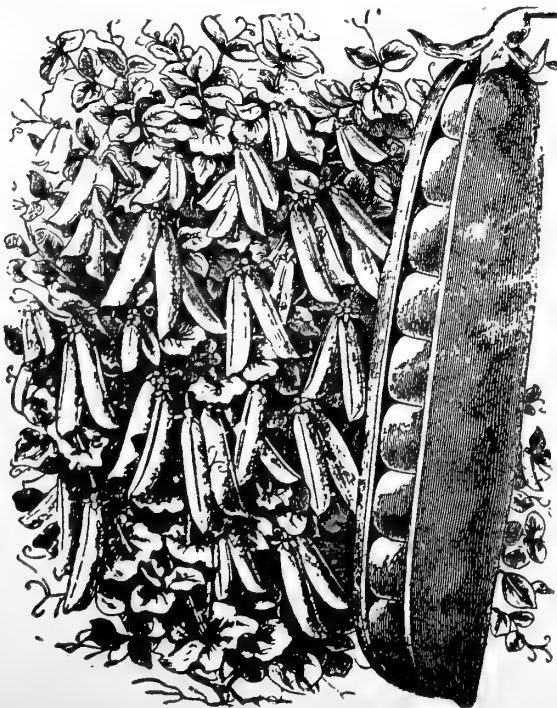
Champion of England—Much like above, but wrinkled and sweeter. Has mostly taken the place of Marrowfat in my trade.

Dwarf Champion—This is a dwarf or bush form of the old favorite, Champion of England. Except for its tall vines it has always been considered the best of all the late peas. The new form is just about perfection. It grows about fifteen inches high, stiff stalked and close jointed. Literally loaded down with big, fat pods. Peas large, thin skinned and of most delicious flavor. If you want a really sweet, heavy yielding, late pea that will not need stakes, this is the one. See next page for prices.



New Mango Pepper
"Chinese Giant."

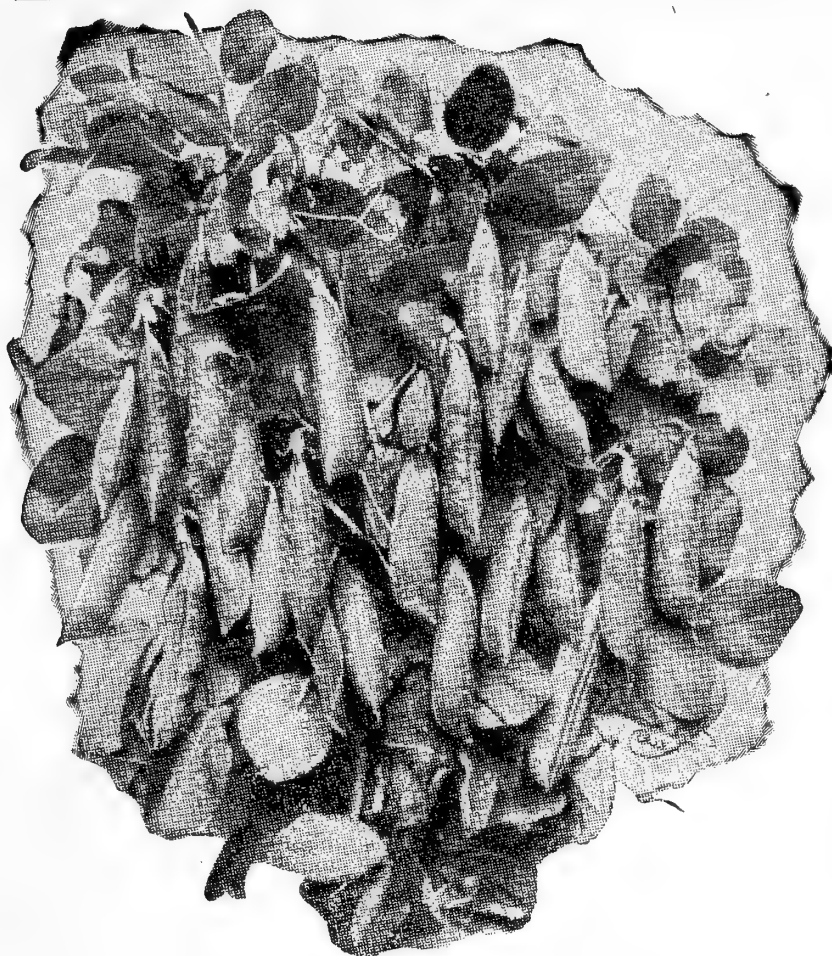
Double the size of Ruby King and equally as mild.



Dwarf Champion Peas.



HOLLOW CROWN
PARSNIP.



Extra Early Bunch Peas—Alaska.

Earliest and Most Profitable Early Pea.

Peas

My stock of peas is especially fine. It is grown in northern Michigan and is exceedingly vigorous and hardy. There are no weevils in them either, or at least very few. See prices at foot of page.

Alaska—This is without exception the earliest variety of Peas grown. They grow about knee high and set very full of rather small dark green pods, which are almost all ready to pick at one picking. Seed blue when ripe. Compared with my "Extra Early" it is slightly earlier and not so large podded, quality about the same. Like it, it always grows well and will come up and bear in spite of any kind of weather.

Improved Extra Early—This is the brag extra early to which every seedsman gives first place, usually under some high sounding name of his own. It is the very best early Pea, grows about knee high and yields enormously of medium sized pods. It is very hardy and can be planted as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, and will bear in spite of any sort of weather. Generally ready to pick by May 25th to 30th.

The Fillbasket Pea—I have been growing this new half dwarf pea for 3 years now and have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best second early I ever had. It comes in immediately after the Extra Early. In growth and pod it resembles it, but is fully a third larger and yields heavier. In fact it yields better than any pea, early or late, that I ever saw. Last year it made over 250 bushels of green peas to the acre and sold right with Gem and Nott's Excelsior, that were not making a third as much. Compared with Gem, it has pods about the same size but fully three times as many of them. The seed is smooth and like all smooth peas is sure to come up and will not rot in the ground like the wrinkled ones. With Alaska or Extra Early for first picking, this for second crop and the Dwarf Champion for main crop you are sure of plenty of peas all summer. All are half dwarfs, growing about knee high.

Nott's Excelsior—This pea has been heavily boomed for years but I must confess I have never made a success with it. It may be all right in the East, but it sure is no good here. Although of good quality it is too dwarf and does not yield enough. Fillbasket is same season and will yield three times as much.

Tom Thumb—No good here. It is too dwarf and the pods get on the ground and rot. The Extra Early is dwarf enough and is much better.

Price on Peas—Any variety, 1-2 Pint, 10c. Pint, 20c. Quart, 35c. The prices include postage or prepaid express. If you want larger lots by express or freight, at your expense, see wholesale list on page 46.

Premium Gem—A well-known, half-dwarf, second early wrinkled pea. Grows about knee high. Very productive and sweet. Not quite so early as Nott's Excelsior, but will yield two or three times as many peas and will bear longer.

Everbearing—Half dwarf, late, very large peas, larger and sweeter than Marrowfat and requires no stakes. Bears all summer nearly.

Dwarf Grey Sugar—This is an old variety that should be better known. The pods are about the same size as those of other peas, but have no tough lining and can be broken up and cooked, pods, peas and all the same as string beans. They have a delicious, sweet flavor and are a welcome change from the common peas. They are hardy and bear enormously. Try them.

Horsford's Market Garden—The largest, sweetest pea grown. A half dwarf main crop variety, much like Dwarf Champion.

Advancer—A second early, following Gem. Good yield, er, sweet and a good seller.

Special Offer Any Three Varieties One-half Pint Each, 25c. One Pint Each, 50c. One Quart Each, 95c. All Postpaid.

Gradus—A monster early pea, as early as Nott's Excelsior and as large as Marrowfat. It is very sweet and like all very sweet peas is very tender and rots easily in the ground so that there is always trouble to get a stand of it. It is also easily hurt by bad weather and I do not advise you to plant heavily of it unless you are sure you can grow it successfully. Vines about 4 feet high.

Stratagem—A very large late pea, very popular in the Eastern market. The longest pods and largest peas grown. I have the true strain of it.

Telephone—Another very large late pea of English origin, very sweet and in a favorable season very large pods.

Telegraph—A smooth seeded late pea something like Marrowfat, except that the seed is green, and the pods are a beautiful dark green color and make a handsome appearance on market. It will stand more grief than any other large late pea and will yield enormously. I had pods of it last summer that were over six inches long.

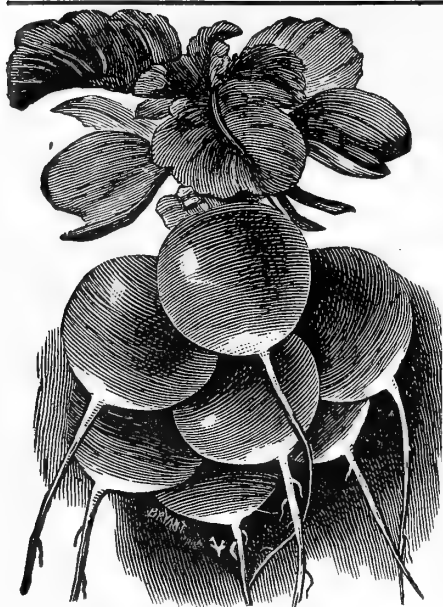
Pride of the Market, or Market Master—Very popular on the New York market. Late, half dwarf, and very large.

Leonard's Potlatch—A new sort from the Pacific coast. The name Potlatch is an Indian word meaning "Big Dinner," and it just fits this pea. It makes an enormous yield of uncommonly large peas. The vine is short and heavy and the pods are very large. Season is about the same as Marrowfat.

Leonard's Clatawa—Same origin as Potlatch, but more dwarf and earlier. Very fine quality.



Fillbasket Pea—The Best Second Early.



Radish, Round Red.

Early Round Dark Red—Very early, tender and sweet. Sells better on our market than any other radish. Very small tops.

Round White—Like Round Red, but not so sweet.

French Breakfast—The well-known white tipped, half-long early radish. Very tender, but gets pithy quick.

Long Scarlet—The best long red early radish.

Lady Finger—A long, slender, pure white radish. Does not get pithy easily. Very popular.

Charlier—Much like the above, but pink and white in color. Stands well through the summer, and is the best late radish in the list.

Chinese Rose Winter—The best of the winter radishes. Will keep all winter like a turnip.

Mikado, or Chinese White Winter—An enormous white winter radish. Grows over a foot long and very solid. Can be sown in spring for summer use or sown with turnips for winter use.

Cincinnati—A rose colored long early radish. It is something like the old Long Scarlet but better quality, slightly earlier and smaller tops. It is very much like Icicle except in color and is fully equal to Icicle in quality.

Scarlet Turnip White Tip—A white tipped form of the round early radish. Bright red with white tips.

Rosy Gem—A pinkish round early radish. Similar to Round Red except in color.

Early Scarlet Globe—A very popular early radish. Tender and sweet. In shape and appearance it is similar to what Salzer calls Early Bird.

Radishes

Price—Any variety listed (except Crimson Giant): Oz., 10c; 1-2 oz., 5c; 1-4 lb., 25c, postpaid. For prices on larger lots see wholesale list on page 46, or write for special prices.

My radish seed is all French grown. Radish seed saved in this country is not at all satisfactory, as the radishes are inclined to be hot and run to seed too soon. The French stock is earlier and will stand longer without becoming unfit for use.

All Season's Mixture—A mixture of all the best sorts, mostly early. I have pushed this mixture for several years and it has always given splendid satisfaction. Buy an ounce or two and make one planting and you will have radishes all summer.

The Icicle—This new radish, lately introduced by Burpee, is undoubtedly the finest white radish grown. It is very slender, pure white in color, and the tenderest long radish I have ever had. It is very early, as early as the long red. Compared with the Lady Finger, it is earlier and more tender, but not so large.

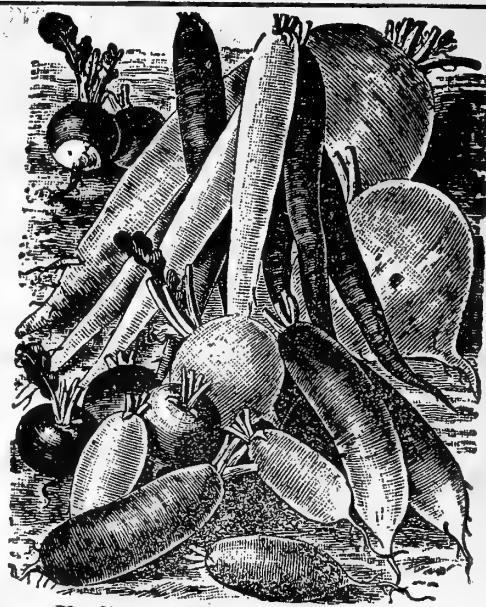
Strasburg—A very large white radish, very late, egg shape. Never gets pithy. Often will weigh eight pounds. Can be cooked like a turnip.

Early Bird—This is a very early radish sent out by Salzer. It is a small red variety; very handsome, tender and sweet. The photograph reproduced here shows a bunch of them that I grew that are the typical shape. I had a big lot of the seed grown for me and can make a reasonable price on it.

Plant Plenty of Radishes—The seed is cheap and easy to plant. Just plant it and that's about all you have to do. They grow like a bad weed and don't need much tending. Plant every week and keep 'em coming. Don't plant too thick though. They won't amount to anything if you do. They must be planted thin or thinned out to about three inches apart.

Special Offer

Any 4 packets of radishes 15c, postpaid. Any 4 ounces of radishes 25c, postpaid. Any 2 ounces of radishes 15c, postpaid.



Radish, All Season's Mixture.

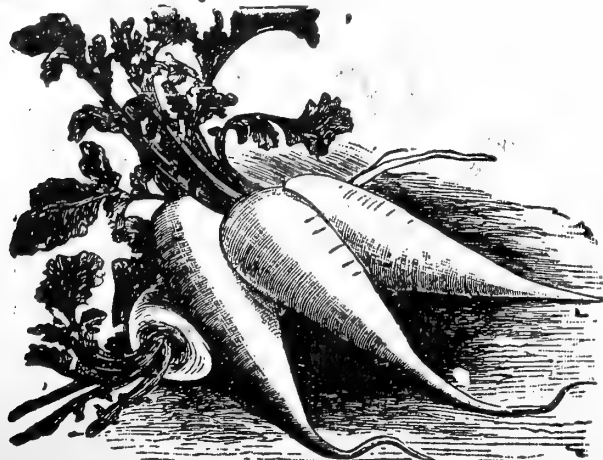
Crimson Giant Radish

This I consider the greatest new radish in the last ten years. It is of German origin, and I have had it for 3 seasons, but did not offer it till last season because I could hardly believe the claims made for it. I have given it a thorough test, and I am an enthusiastic believer in it. It is an early radish, looking much like the old Early Scarlet Globe, but more perfect in shape and color. It comes as early as any radish, but the amazing thing about it is that it keeps on growing and remains tender, solid and sweet, till it gets as large as a teacup or larger. Just imagine the nicest Scarlet Globe radish you ever saw, deep red outside and pure white inside, fine flavor, and as large as a teacup and you will have a good idea of it. Last spring we pulled and sold from ours for nearly a month, and they were good from start to finish. Absolutely no pithy ones.

I succeeded in getting a hundred pounds of seed direct from Germany, and can give you the straight stuff.

Price, 1-2 Oz. 10c. Oz. 20c. 1-4 Lb. 40c. See page 46 for larger lots.

Market Gardeners—If you have been having trouble with your radish seed, write and tell me your troubles, and I think I can fix you out. I have the finest strains of radish seed I ever saw anywhere, and being a gardener myself, I know what is what on radishes. I can make very reasonable prices on large amounts and will be pleased to have a least a trial order.



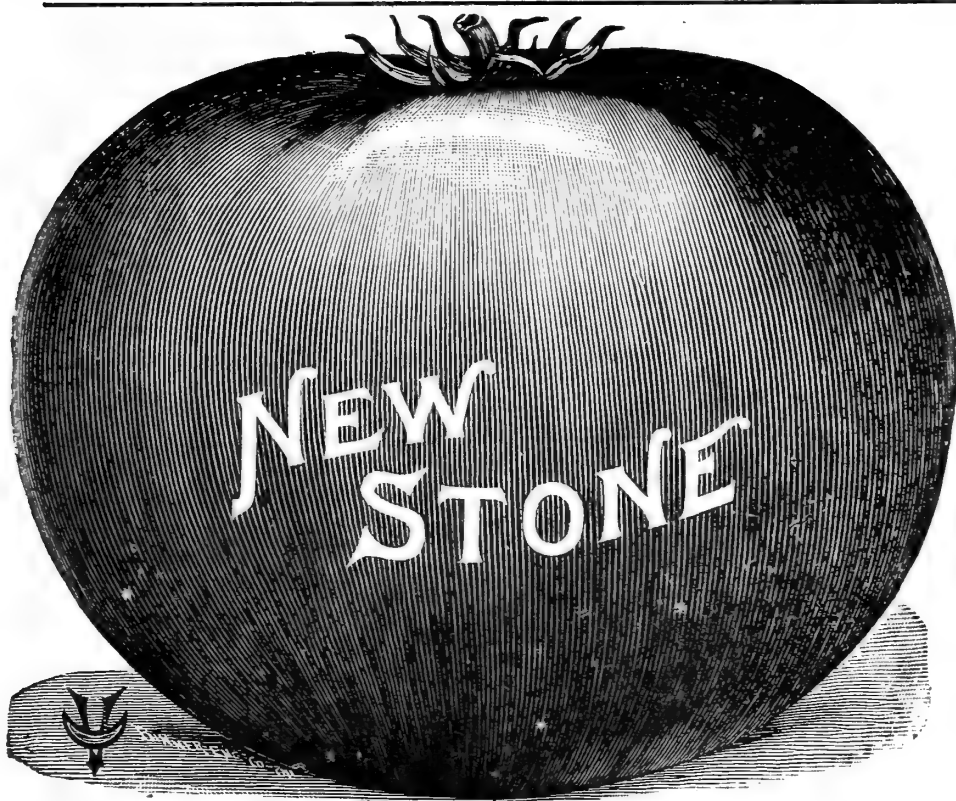
Radish, White Strasburg.

Crimson Giant Radish

Many of my friends have written, asking me about the new Crimson Giant radish. I can only repeat what I say above, that I consider it the greatest improvement in radishes in the last ten years. There is sure to be an enormous demand for it as soon as it is generally known, and there is danger that lots of common Early Scarlet Globe will be palmed off in place of it. Be sure that you get the straight seed. You may have to pay pretty well for it, but it is worth it.



Radish, Early Bird.



Success—This is the tomato sent out by Maule as the best one in the list. It is sure a good one, and is much like the Stone, but is a little earlier. The Livingstons describe it as an "earlier, slightly smaller, Stone." It is the same deep red color and very smooth.

Beauty—Much like Imperial, but not so solid.

Ponderosa—Very large tomato. Almost seedless. Sometimes rough. The largest of all tomatoes. Oz., 35c; 1-4 lb., \$1.25.

Yellow Pear—Small, for preserves. Oz., 30c.

Early Minnesota—This is a remarkably early, smooth tomato, and with the possible exception of Dwarf Champion, is the best of all the very early sorts.

Imperial—Best large purple tomato; early, smooth, productive, solid, fine quality. This and Stone are the best tomatoes grown.

Earliana—I count this the best early tomato for either home use or market. It is good size, smooth, good quality, and ripens an enormous amount of fruit very early. Later in the season the others go ahead of it, but for the first three weeks of the season, when tomatoes are high priced and taste good, it will turn out more tomatoes than any kind I have ever tried. My seed of this variety is specially selected for me by a trucker at Muscatine, who grows Earlianas extensively to ship. It is the best strain I have ever seen. Oz., 30c; 1-4 lb., \$1.00.

Chalk's Early Jewel—Probably the best second early. Not quite so early as the Earliana, but larger, deep red color, very smooth, and good size. It is about a week or ten days behind the earliest, but is a much better tomato when it does come. My stock is limited, and I cannot offer it in larger amounts than ounces. Oz., 35c.

Acme—A smooth purple variety of good size, grown extensively in the South for early shipments. Much like Beauty or Imperial, but earlier.

Atlantic Prize—A very early sort, much grown in the East. Ripens about a dozen rather small fruits very early.

Royal Red—A very fine looking large blood red tomato, originated by the Livingstons. Globe shaped and very solid. Specially fine for exhibition purposes and fancy markets.

Matchless—(Truckers' Favorite)—Much like Stone; a good tomato in every way. Claimed by some of the eastern seedmen to be the best of the lot.

THE SHENANDOAH—This new tomato I have decided to distribute free among my customers, and if you do not get a start of it, it is your own fault. It is a selection from Ponderosa, larger, smoother and more vigorous in vine. You can get some idea of the size of the vine and tomatoes by noticing that the trellis to which I have it trained is made of rough 4-inch boards. Any tomato can be trained up in this way, but no other that I have ever seen will make the vigorous vine and enormous tomatoes that this does. The tomatoes, although very large, are almost seedless like the Ponderosa, but more so, and I have been forced to make the packets small and can only give about 50 seeds, but that will do for a start, and it is more than can be procured often from one of those big tomatoes.

FREE OFFER—I will give free a small packet of this new tomato, enough for a start to every customer ordering garden or flower seeds to the amount of \$1.00 or more. I am giving this free simply as an expression of friendship and good will, and I would request that you do not ask for more than one packet, as I have only a small amount of the seed, and I want to have enough to go around.

The above is my description and free offer of this tomato last year. I thought I would have plenty of seed to offer it for sale this year in fair-sized amounts, but there were so few seeds to a tomato that the patch I had of them only made about 10 pounds of seed, which is not enough to start selling on. I will again give it away in small packets of about 50 seeds, a packet free on each order of \$1.00 or over.

To those wishing to purchase it, the price will be 20c per packet, or I could sell a few ounces at \$1.50 per ounce.

Tomatoes

I have my tomato seed grown for me in Michigan, as the seed from there seems to be earlier and hardier than the seed grown further south. It is pure and uniform, garden grown seed and can be depended on. The country is flooded with so-called cheap tomato seed picked up at the canning factories that is dear at a gift. Don't fool with it.

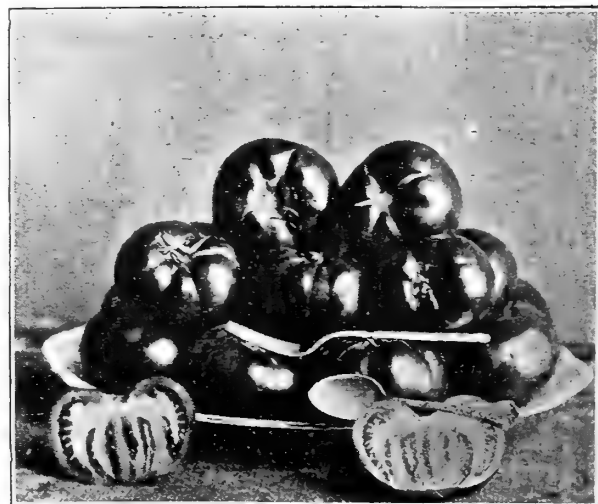
On large lots of tomato seed I will be pleased to make special prices. See also page 46.

New Stone—This is the best representative of the Livingston type of big, solid, "beefy" dark red tomatoes. It is the earliest of any of the large tomatoes. Is always smooth and remarkably free from rot. It is solid meated, of good flavor, and remarkably prolific. This is the only one canning factories will allow to be grown for them.

Price—Except where noted, oz. 25c, 1-4 lb. 75c. All 5c per pkt.

Golden Beauty—The best large yellow, is very smooth and handsome.

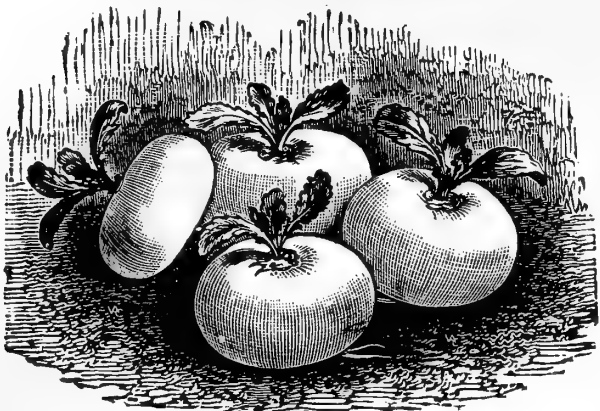
Dwarf Champion—Very early, smooth, purple color, solid and good quality, but not very large. This is the so-called tree tomato. It makes a stiff, stocky bush and holds the tomato up off the ground well. Only perfectly smooth, very early tomato.



Earliana.



Vine of the new "Shenandoah" Tomato, over 8 feet high and bearing over half a bushel of Tomatoes. Photo from my trial grounds.



Early Milan.

Turnips

Early turnips should be sowed, or better, drilled in, very early. You can't get them in too early. They will come on quickly and be ready to eat a couple of weeks before the early potatoes are. Late turnips can be sowed any time in July or August and will keep growing till the ground freezes. Use a pound of seed to the acre.

Early Milan—Best early. Tender and sweet and very early. Looks like the old Purple Top Strap Leaf, but smaller and earlier. Oz. 10c. 1-2 Oz. 5c. 1-4 Oz. 30c. For larger lots see wholesale price list page 38.

Early White Milan—Just like the above but pure white in color. Same size, quality and earliness. Same price.

Purple Top Strap Leaf—This is the old standby for late sowing. Large, sweet and fine grained. If you want a large lot write for special prices. Oz. 6c. 1-2 Oz. 3c. 1-4 Lb. 15c. Postpaid. For larger lots see page 46.

Purple Top Globe—Same as the above but slightly deeper shape. Yields heavier on account of it. Same price.

White Globe—Much like Purple Top Globe except that it is a pure white. Very large and handsome. Does not get pithy. Same price.

Ruta Baga or German Sweet—Yellow flesh, very large. Should be set thin like cabbage. Oz. 6c. 1-2 Oz. 3c. 1-4 Lb. 15c. For larger lots see page 38.

If you want much quantity of Turnip Seed don't fail to write for special prices. I have a fine lot of New Seed and can fix you out all right.

Odds and Ends

Here are a lot of things that have no special place in the catalogue, so I have piled them all in together here. If you don't see what you want, ask for it. I probably have it. If not, I can get it for you.

Gourds—They say it takes a Missourian to raise gourds, but that may be a mistaken notion. You might try it anyway. I can supply any of the following named varieties: Dipper, Nestegg, Sugar Trough, Fancy Mixed. Price any variety: Oz. 20c. 1-4 Oz. 5c.

Collards—Grown in the South for greens. Like cabbage, only it does not head. I have the true Georgia seed. Price, Packet 5c.

Cress—Upland. Grown early in the spring for seasoning and for greens. Pkt. 5c.

Endive—Or German Lettuce—Some like lettuce, but more bitter. Can be bleached like celery. Packet 5c.

Garden Lemon or Vine Peach—Valuable for preserves. Oz. 20c. Pkt. 5c.

Ground Cherry—I can furnish either the yellow or the purple. Yellow is the sweetest and purple the largest. Either one. Pkt. 5c.

Kale or Green Kahl, as my German friends call it—Grown for greens. Looks like loose green curly cabbage leaves. I can furnish either the tall or the dwarf. Oz. 15c. Pkt. 5c.

Kohl Rabi—Or Turnip Rooted Cabbage—Looks like a cross between a turnip and a cabbage. Tastes like turnip, but sweeter. Oz. 20c. Pkt. 5c.

Leeks—Large Flag. Pkt. 5c.

Mustard—This makes the best early greens that can be found and it is very easily grown. The improved sorts are quite valuable. I can supply **Chinese Curled**, **White**, **Black Giant Southern**, and the **New Ostrich Plume**. Price, any variety, Oz. 10c. Pkt. 5c.



Parsley—Moss curled. For seasoning. Pkt. 5c.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant—I have the finest strain of this that I ever saw. It was brought here originally from the East, and is different from any I have ever seen. The stalks are very red, very large, and very tender. It is much like the Victoria, but larger and slightly redder. I can supply either seed or plants of my own growing. Price, Seed, Pkt. 5c. Oz. 15c. 1-4 Lb. 50c. All postpaid. Price, Plants, per Doz., \$1.00, postpaid.

Summer Savory—Used for seasoning. Pkt. 5c.

Sage—Mammoth or Broad Leaf. The best sort. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c.

Spinach—Bloomsdale Savoy—The best variety. Ask for prices on large lots. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c.

Tobacco—Grow your own supply and be independent of the trust. I can furnish either the Connecticut Seedleaf or the Sweet Oronoko. Pkt. 5c.

Sunflower—Mammoth Russian—Grown for chicken feed. Pt. 20c. 1-2 Pt. 10c. All postpaid. Ask for prices on large lots.



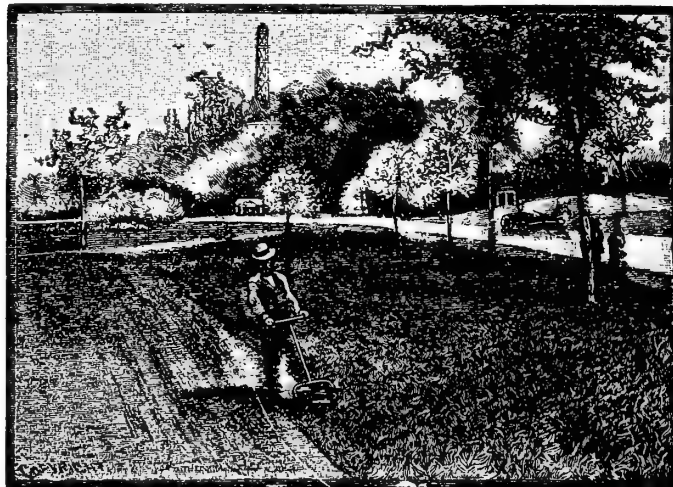
This Collection of Fancy Mixed Gourds Free

There is nothing makes a better climber for covering windows, porches, etc., than mixed gourds. They will grow anywhere and grow very rapidly. I have made up a very fine collection of them containing almost all known varieties, from the little Nest Egg to the giant Sugar Trough. Many of them are useful as well as ornamental.

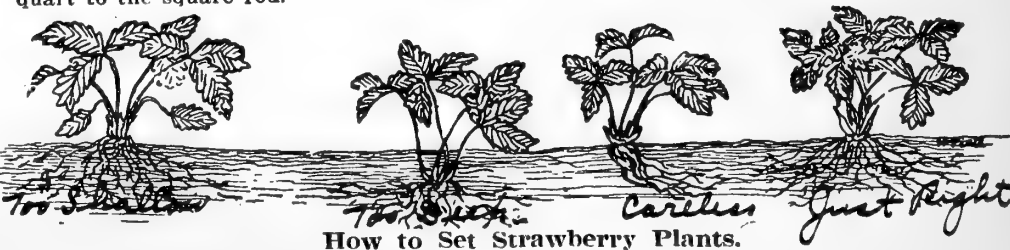
I will give a large packet of this mixture of gourds free to every one ordering as much as a dollar's worth of flower seeds or bulbs. This is in addition to all other extras. I have a fine lot of flower seeds and bulbs further over in the book and you are welcome to these gourds if you will mention it when ordering other flowers.

Lawn Grass Seed

There is a great demand for a good, reliable ready-mixed brand of lawn grass seed, for almost everyone wants a nice lawn and sodding is generally too expensive. A good velvety lawn can be secured easily and quickly from the seed if the ground is in good condition and good seed is used. It should be sowed very early in the spring, very thick, about a quart to the square rod. Cover lightly by raking it in and if the weather turns dry keep well sprinkled till the grass gets a good foothold. I make a mixture of the best grasses for the purpose in a proportion that will keep a good stand of grass all through the summer. The basis of the mixture is the best grade of bluegrass but I have added several other sorts that help it out immensely. As the most call is for about enough to seed a front yard, I pack it mainly in four quart bags, but can give you any quantity you want. Price, per Qt., postpaid, 20c. 4 Qts., postpaid, 65c. 8 Qts., postpaid, \$1.20. By express or freight, per bushel, \$2.50. Use a quart to the square rod.



Mixed Lawn Grass.



How to Set Strawberry Plants.

Strawberry Plants

I have been growing Strawberries for market for a good many years, something over 20 years in fact, and long before I was in the seed business I was selling strawberry plants. I always had better berries than my neighbors, and they all came to me for plants. I still grow lots of berries for market and lots of plants to sell. See the photographs of my field. Did you ever see a nicer, healthier, hardier looking lot of plants?

CULTURE.

The plants should be set very early in the spring, April is best, and if the ground is in good condition they are almost sure to grow. With good care, by fall they will make a growth that will cover the ground as you see mine have done. Then in the winter after the ground is frozen, mulch them well, and next summer you will have berries to burn. I have had them make a quart to ever four feet of row at one picking.

They will do well on almost any fairly good ground, but of course do better the richer the ground is. You can't get it too rich for them. Have it fall plowed if possible. Don't bother with fall setting. It is never a success here.

Set the plants from a foot to a foot and a half in the row, and the rows any convenient width for tending. They will cover the ground all right the first season.

Every man who has a patch of ground as big as a blanket ought to have all the berries he can use. He can grow them as easily as not.

VARIETIES.

I have tried over 150 kinds of strawberries, and then settled down to just one or two kinds. I grew the Splendid almost altogether for several years, and it is sure a great berry; but the last year or two I have been setting more of the **Senator**, and the new patch is all that, solid. As it is a perfect blossomed sort, it can be set alone, and needs no other kind with it. It is positively the best berry I have ever seen. It is large, dark red, fine quality, and above all it is an enormous yielder. It will make more berries and stand more grief than any kind I ever saw. It is as hardy as bluegrass, and is fully able to spread and take care of itself. It don't need any petting. Just set it out and keep the weeds out till it gets a fair start, and you will have all the berries you want. I am setting acres of it solid for market, after watching it carefully for three years. I can give you either it or Splendid at the same price. Either is good, but I like the Senator a little the best.

PRICES—\$1.00 per 100 postpaid; 300 for \$2.50 by prepaid express. Special prices on large lots by freight or express at your expense. I have lots of plants and will be glad to talk to you about big lots.

Plants are of my own growing, young, vigorous and healthy. Fresh dug on day of shipment and carefully packed.

OTHER PLANTS.

Asparagus — Columbian Mammoth White — Good, strong plants of my own growing. 1 yr., 25c per doz., or \$1 per 100, postpaid. Special prices on large lots by express or freight. I've lots of them.

I also have some good 2-yr. plants at \$1 per 100 or 25c per doz., but they go by express at your expense, as they are too heavy to mail.

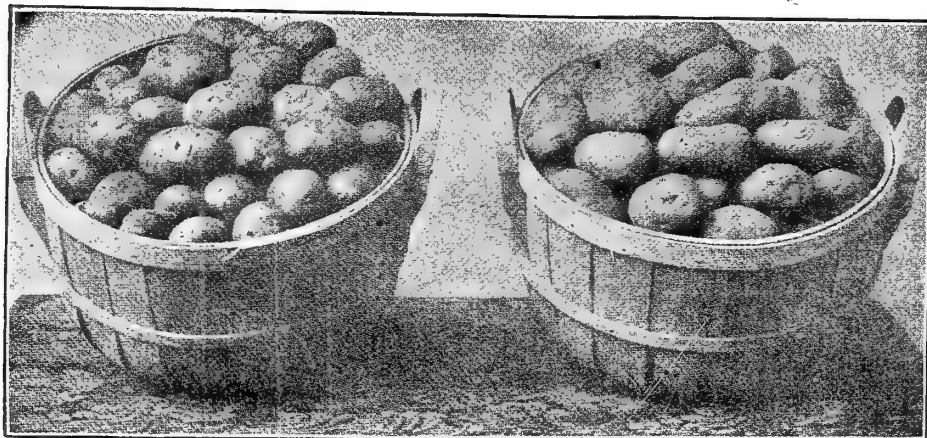
Rhubarb—I have some very fine Rhubarb, the best variety I ever saw, and can supply plants (mostly divisions of large clumps) at 40c per doz.



My field of Senator Strawberries, six months from setting. Did you ever see healthier, nicer plants?



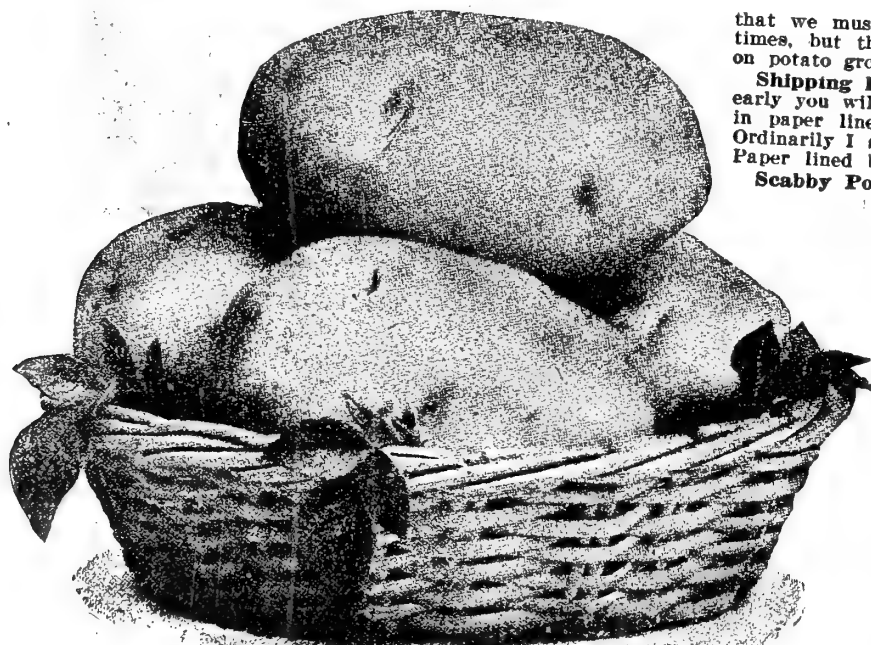
View of my field of strawberries. These were set April and photographed the October following. Note the heavy growth of vines.



Early Ohio.

The Banner.

A Sample of My Seed Stock.

White Ohio, a White Seedling of Early Ohio.
Early, Prolific and Fine Quality.

Seed Potatoes



I have always been a heavy grower of potatoes and have made more money at it than any other branch of farming. One year with another I have made them average twice the number of bushels to the acre that I could have had of corn, and they always sell for more a bushel than corn. I have experimented a great deal with different varieties of potatoes, trying all the new ones as they came out, and have had as many as 50 varieties of potatoes growing at once, but I find that the list of really good paying sorts is limited and that many of the much advertised kinds are not much good. I have sifted the list down to the ones offered here, and I think they cannot be beaten, at least for this western country. I list mostly early ones, because it is on the early potatoes that we must depend mostly for a sure crop. Late ones make a big crop sometimes, but the early ones always do. For cultural directions, ask for my leaflet on potato growing, mailed free.

Shipping Potatoes—I can ship any time you order them out, but if it is too early you will have to take your own risk of freezing unless you have them packed in paper lined barrels, which I will do at an extra expense of 10c per bushel. Ordinarily I ship last of March or first part of April. Bags and small boxes free. Paper lined barrels 10c per bushel extra.

Scabby Potatoes—I don't have them. My stock is all free from this pest. It is bright and smooth, well sorted and good size. It is first-class seed in every way, the best that I know how to grow. Absolutely pure and free from mixture. If your potatoes are running out, get a start of fresh new blood.

White Early Ohio—This potato, which is a white seedling of the Early Ohio, is in my opinion the best of all early potatoes. It is a true Ohio of the best type in all except color, which instead of being pink, as in the parent, is a beautiful creamy white with pink eyes. Just imagine the smoothest, nicest Ohio you ever saw, but with the color of the old Peachblow, and you will have a good idea of how it looks. In earliness there seems to be no difference between it and the Ohio, the White Ohio being a little bit the earliest if anything, but in yield it has a decided advantage. While the potatoes are not much larger, there are more in a hill, and the yield with me this summer was generally about 20 per cent greater. This may not seem very much, but when you consider that it meant over 100 bushels difference to the acre in some fields, you will see that it was quite an object. In 1902 I had the two varieties side by side and both were from Red River grown seed so they had an equal show. In the best side of the field an acre of the Ohio made over 400 bushels, while an exact acre of White Ohio alongside made the remarkable yield of 577 2-3 bushels by actual weight. A good big car load. Think of it. This was not a small test from a few hills, either, but a measured acre, hauled across the scales. Of course, it was due partly to the splendid potato weather we had, and I used the best seed I could get, but I do not believe there is another variety of potatoes going that would do it. I had

eight acres of them in all and they made a little over 4,000 bus. It's the new vigorous blood that does it. The Ohio is all right, but it takes a new healthy variety like this to make such records. See price below.

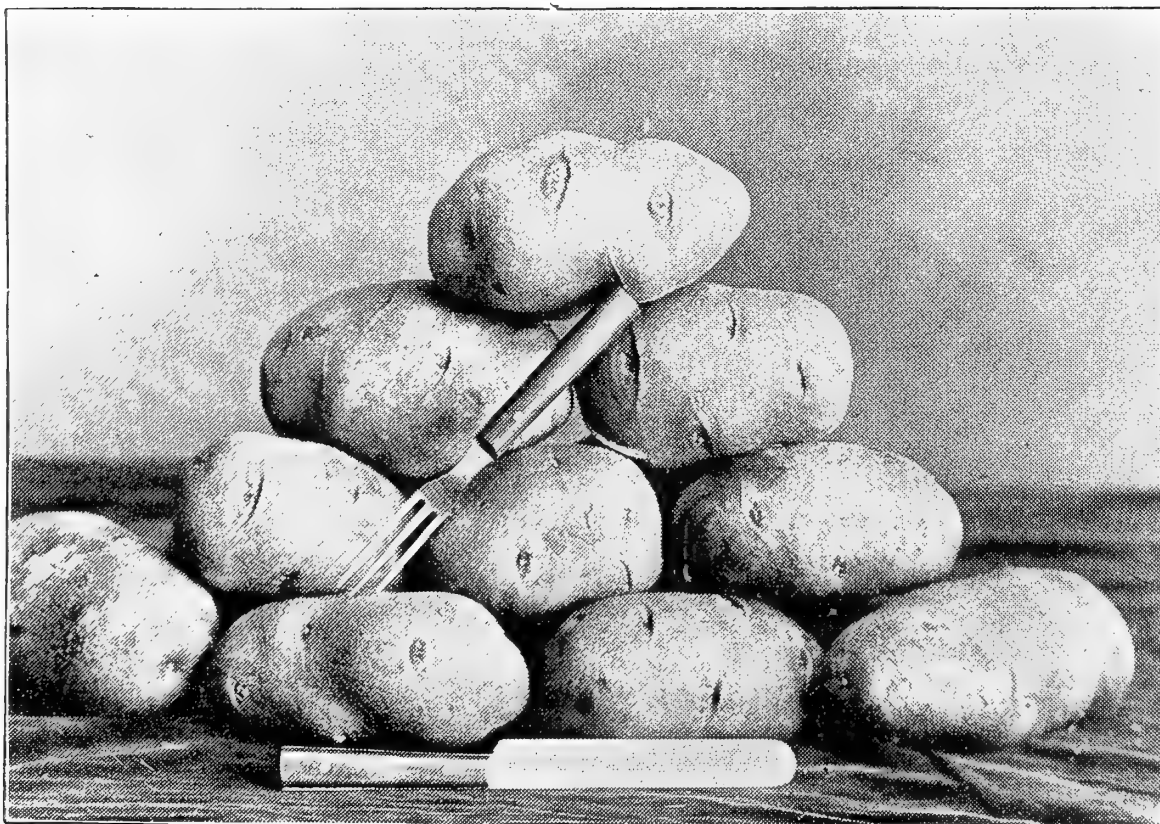
Early Michigan—This is a pure white early potato of fine shape, a great yielder and the best quality of any. While not of the Ohio type it is fully as early, some say earlier, and in a favorable year is a greater yielder. In quality it resembles the old Snowflake. Is large enough to eat about the same time as the Ohio, but keeps green and growing longer; makes bigger vines. It also shows lots of bloom, which is always a good sign, as it shows the plant to be full of vigor. My seed is pure and true, grown on new sod ground, and is absolutely free from scab.

Price of Seed Potatoes, Any Variety.

By Freight or Express.

Peck, 45c; 1-2 bu., 80c; bu., \$1.50. Packed in paper lined barrels for 10c per bu. extra. Ask for special prices on large lots. Small lots by mail postpaid at 1b., 20c; 3 lbs., 50c.

Freight Rates and express rates on potatoes are very reasonable. They take a low rate of freight, and the express companies give them a rate of 20 per cent less than ordinary merchandise. Amounts below a bushel are usually about as well by express. Larger lots should be by freight. Your freight agent can give you the exact rate or I can find it for you here.

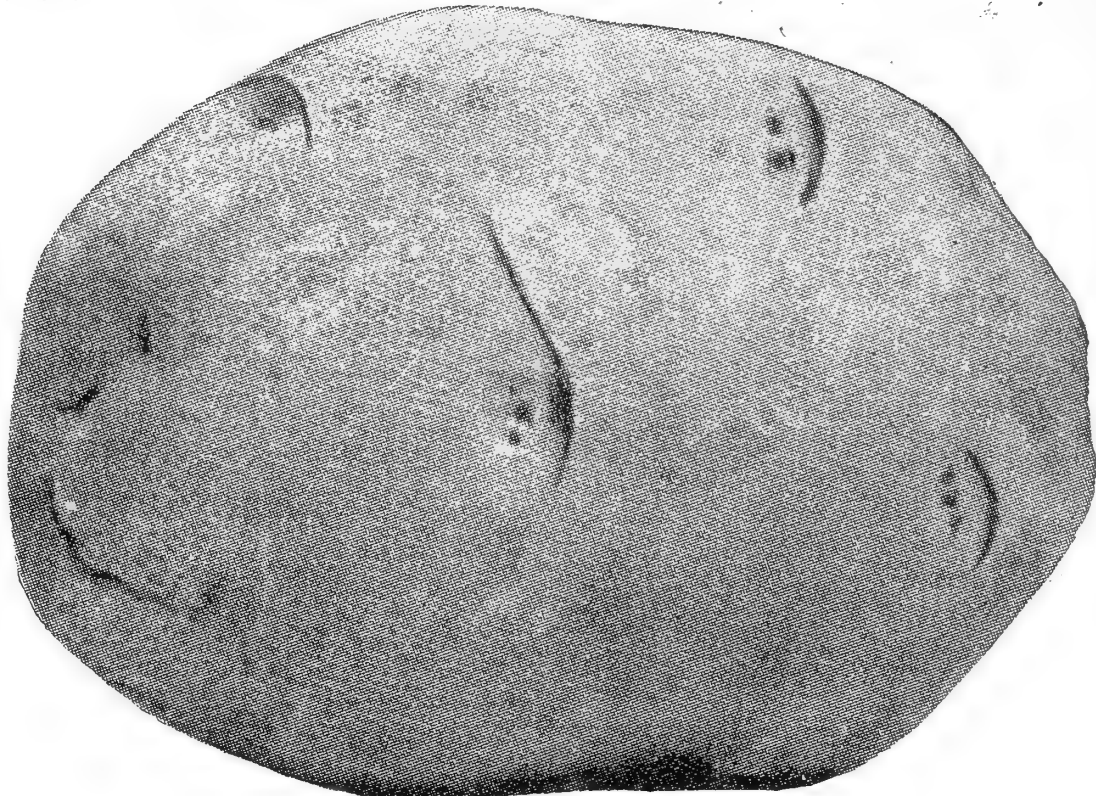


A Peck of Early Michigans.

The Banner

A good potato, large, handsome and very prolific. It has a slightly russet skin of a creamy white color. Its shape is a little oblong and slightly flattened (cooking through easily). The eyes are few and very shallow, thus securing economy in paring. It seems almost entirely blight and scab proof. Is always smooth and regular in form, with never any prongs. Although it resembles Carman No. 3, Sir Walter Raleigh and Rural New Yorker, I consider it better than any of them. It is of much better quality than any of them; and in fact better quality than any late potato I know of. It is not quite so late as other of the Rural type, and is slightly different in appearance, being more russeted. It is absolutely the smoothest potato known, as is shown by photo herewith. It is a splendid keeper and an enormous yielder of all big potatoes. When you add to this its superb quality, what more can you ask? My stock is very fine, all big fellows, and smooth as eggs. See prices below.

SEED POTATOES—Continued

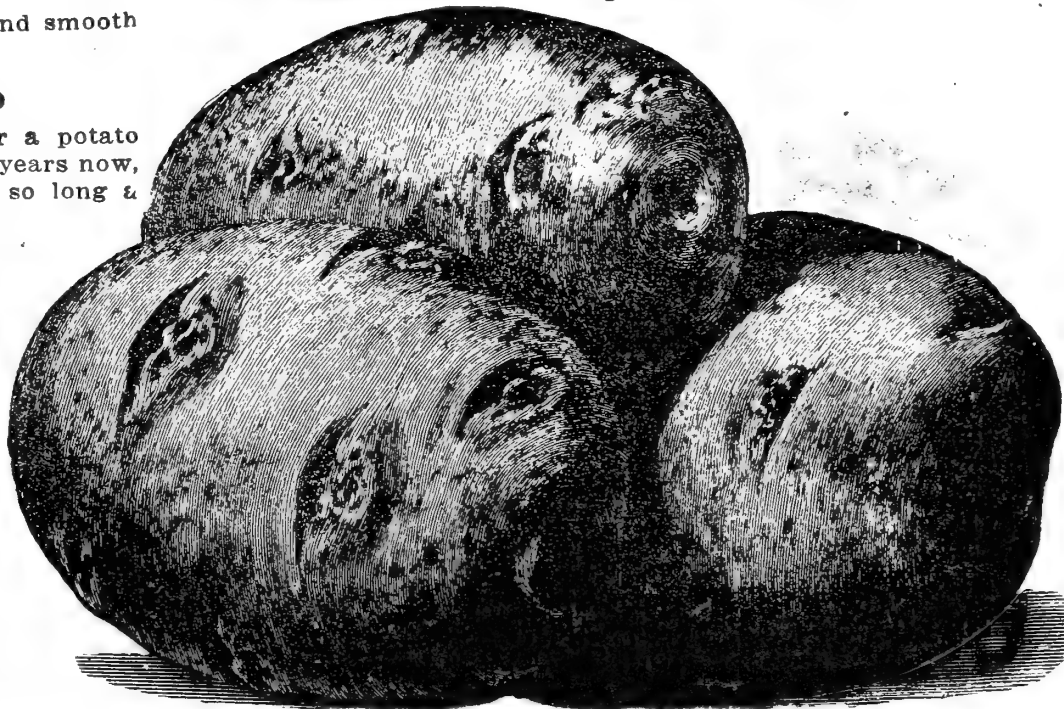


The Banner—Best Main Crop Potato.

Extra Early Ohio

This has been the main standby for a potato crop here in the corn belt for 15 or 20 years now, and probably no potato has ever had so long a run of popular favor. It has been allowed, however, to get mixed and run out in many cases, and in such cases it is necessary to get new stock, new blood, free from scab and mixture. I have always taken great pains with my Ohios, getting in the best stock I could find, and I think I can please you. Try them.

Prices of Potatoes, Any Variety—Peck, 45c; 1-2 bu., 80c; 1 bu. \$1.50. Packed in paper lined barrels at 10c per bu. extra. Ask for special price on large lots. These prices do not include freight or express, but potatoes partment. The rate would be about charges will be very reasonable. See table of freight rates in the corn deget a low rate of freight, and the the same on potatoes.



The Old Standby—Early Ohio—Northern Strain.

way, as it does not give enough for a fair start, but if you only chance to try my seed, and I would hate to have you Potatoes by the pound—I do not like to sell them that are too far away for freight or express shipment it is your slight me entirely. I will mail, postpaid, any variety of my potatoes at these prices: 1 lb., 18c; 2 lbs., 35c; 3 lbs., 50c. All one kind or different kinds, just as you like.

Second Size Potatoes—I have a limited supply of second size potatoes of all four varieties that I sort out from the larger grade. These are nice smooth stock suitable for planting whole or cutting once in two, and range in size from the size of an egg down. Price, while they last, 80c per bu. If the seconds are all sold I will give you same value in the larger size unless you direct otherwise in the order.

Seed Sweet Potatoes—I do not grow them, but they have been grown for me by the best sweet potato men at Muscatine. They are fine straight stuff and just what you want. It is too early to make prices on lots of much size, but on small lots the price will be as follows: Bu. \$1.40; 1-2 bu., 75c; pk., 40c. Varieties: Yellow Jersey and Yellow Nansamond.

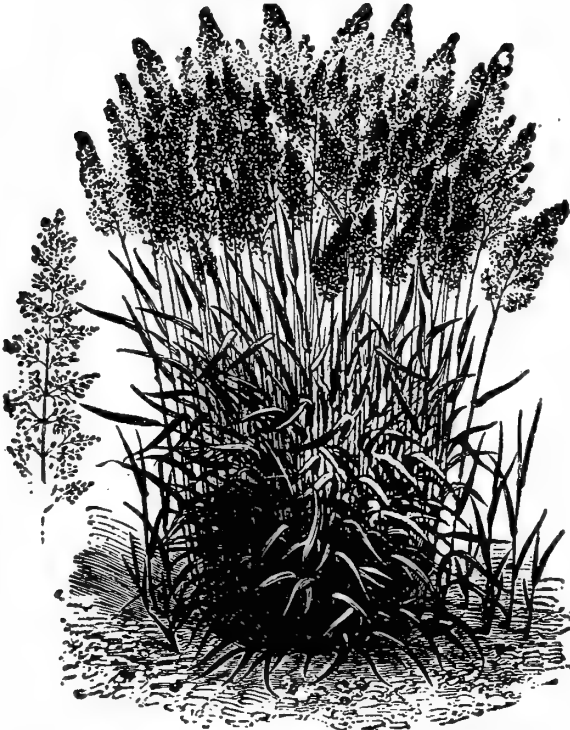
On barrel lots I can make you special prices along towards spring and will be pleased to have you write me about it. I can do you good. I can furnish several special varieties but only in straight barrel lots.

FORMULA FOR DIPPING POTATOES TO PREVENT SCAB.

Scab on potatoes is contagious, and if you plant seed that has been infected with it, the crop is sure to be scabby unless you dip the seed after it has been dipped. If it is planted on ground that is free from scab, the crop will be clean. Here is the formula I use.

Dissolve $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of pulverized corrosive sublimate (mercuric bichloride) in a bucket of hot water. Add 30 gallons of water and immerse the potatoes in it for from one to two hours. This should be done before cutting. The potatoes can be cut at once after taking out of the solution vessels, as it eats metal. It is poisonous to eat or drink, but will not hurt to avoid accidents.

A Page of Good Forage Plants

**Bromus Inermis or Awnless Brome Grass.**

Bromus Inermis or Awnless Brome Grass—This new hay and pasture grass was introduced and distributed by the U. S. experiment station as something to take the place of clover and timothy in regions where they would not grow well, owing to dry soil or cold winters. It has succeeded beyond their hopes, and is now a standard grass, not only in the dry, cold climate of the northwest, but in the dry, hot southwest and even in the country where clover and timothy are a success. It will grow anywhere that they will, and lots of places where they fail utterly. No winter is cold enough and no summer dry and hot enough to kill it out, and you can realize what that means. It makes hay equal to timothy and of much the same quality and appearance. For pasture it comes earlier and stays later than any other grass I know of.

The following report from the state experiment station at Brookings, S. D., gives such an accurate idea of it and such good directions for culture, that I have reproduced it entire:

"We have been raising brome grass (*Bromus inermis*) at this station for about twelve years. During the earlier years we used it exclusively for meadow and seed, but for the last three years we have given it a very thorough trial as a pasture grass, and we are fully convinced that it is much the best grass yet tried here for that purpose. It starts early in the spring, makes a very tough sod, is not easily killed out either by close feeding or tramping, occupies the ground so fully as to drive out all weeds and inferior grasses, remains green later in the fall than any other grass and is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock.

"This spring (1903) has been a very cold, backward one, and the other pasture grasses have only fairly started on this 11th day of May, while the brome grass on meadows that were closely pastured last fall stands about six to eight inches high, while some fields that were seeded last year stand ten inches high. In fact this brome grass of last year's seeding would afford more feed at this time than an equal area of winter rye on an adjoining field, and this rye did not winter-kill and is better than an average crop at this time of the year.

"Brome grass should be sown broadcast or with a drill upon well prepared land, at the rate of fifteen to twenty pounds per acre, either with or without a nurse crop. If sown with a nurse crop, about one-half bushel of wheat should be used, and it should be sown with the rest of the wheat crop as early in April as the soil is in good condition. If sown broadcast it should be covered by a light dragging. If sown with a drill no dragging will be needed after sowing, but a good firm seed-bed should be prepared by thorough dragging before sowing. Some difficulty has been experienced in sowing with a drill, as the seed is so light and chaffy that it does not feed well. If sown without a nurse-crop, it is better to delay sowing until about the first of June, sowing in the same manner as with a nurse crop. It usually produces a good crop of seed the first year after sowing, and an excellent crop of either seed or hay the second and third years. We have frequently obtained a good yield of both seed and hay by allowing the seed to

ripen, cutting the seed with a binder set high enough to pass over the thick mat of bottom grass and following with a mower. It will produce a good crop on ground that is so poor that other tame grasses cannot reach. Makes a quick, dense sod, either on sandy or stiff clay soil and will stay for years. Price, bushel of 14 pounds, \$1.75. 100 pounds or over at 11 cents. If you need a large lot, write for special delivered price, that is, laid down at your station, freight paid. Sample Free. Ask for it.

**Dwarf Essex Rape.**

The great forage plant. Can be sown any time from April to August and will make more feed than anything else you can sow.

Nothing ever introduced has gained so much popularity in so short a time. Only a few years ago we were asking, "What is it anyway?" while now every up-to-date farmer grows it and knows its value. It is an annual plant of the cabbage family, grows very quickly in any weather and makes a big, loose bunch of leaves, somewhat like cabbage leaves, but long and narrow, grows all summer without going to seed. When eaten off it sprouts up from near the ground. Hard freezing kills it. The seed cannot be grown in this country, but is imported from Essex County, England. All kinds of stock eat it readily and thrive on it, but I consider it most valuable for hogs, especially young stock. Broadcast, 5 pounds per acre on well prepared land, early in the spring, and after it gets started it will keep a dozen shoats all summer without other feed. One of my customers sowed a vacant lot (one-fifth acre) in April and turned three shoats in it in May. When I called to see him in August the rape was so high it hid the hogs, in spite of the fact that they had kept fat on it alone and tried their best to keep it down. By October 15 the hogs weighed about 275 pounds and the one-fifth acre of rape, which still looked green and thrifty, had been their only feed since May.

Price of Genuine English Seed, 5 lbs. 45c. 10 lbs. 75c. 25 lbs. \$1.50. 100 lbs. \$5.75. Small amounts by mail add 8 cents per pound extra to cover postage.

I have a big supply of fine seed, and if you want 100 pounds or over I will be pleased to make you a very low price delivered at your station, freight prepaid. Ask for free sample.

English Blue Grass or Meadow Fescue—This grass is becoming very popular in Kansas and Nebraska, and it and Brome grass bid fair to take the place of all other tame grasses for the western part of the corn belt, also in the southwest. It grows taller and ranker than blue grass and makes good hay or pasture either one. Very valuable in dry weather. Price, Bu. \$2.50, sacks free. Low prices on large lots.

Pencillaria—When this new forage plant was first brought out I was rather shy of it as the claims seemed too strong. I feared it was just another fake, and I decided to give it a thorough trial on my own ground first. If it was all right I could offer it then. I have grown it for two years now, and I must say I have been agreeably surprised in it. It is really a good thing and nearly all that is claimed for it. That in the picture was planted the middle of June and the picture was taken the middle of August. It should have been cut sooner, but I left it to see how tall it would grow. For best results it should be cut when about four feet high, and then it can be cut three or four times in a season. It grows faster and taller than any fodder I ever saw, and while I never measured the yield, it is enormous. It is not affected by dry weather and does not blow down, as cane sometimes does. The fodder is finer than cane and is readily eaten by all kinds of stock.

It stools out like wheat and can be planted very thin. It ought to be drilled, but can be sown broadcast. If you could get a drill that would distribute it properly, a pound would plant an acre, as the seed is small almost like millet.

Price by mail, postpaid, 1 lb. 40c. 1-4 lb. 15c. Oz. 5c. Ask for special prices on large lots.

Don't plant Pencillaria till the ground gets warm. It will rot sure if you plant it too early. Last spring lots of people planted in April and lost it. After corn planting you are all right.

There has been much discussion as to the value and identity of Pencillaria, and it is claimed by some to be the same as Pearl or Cattail Millet. Now, while it is true that they are closely related, the Pencillaria is a more northern type and will thrive and ripen seed anywhere in the northern states, which is not true of the Pearl Millet.

**Pencillaria.**

A Page of Miscellaneous Farm Seeds.

SPECIAL OFFER—Freight Prepaid—Write me what you are needing in the way of farm seeds and I will make you a special price delivered at your station, freight prepaid. That way you can tell just what they will cost you and it will suit me too, for prices on farm seeds are constantly fluctuating, and at the time this goes to press it is too early in the season for me to know how prices will run. On Cane, Kaffir Corn, Millet, Timothy, Clover, Blue Grass and all such seeds I will have a big supply and can make you close prices, if I know just what you want. Now, don't neglect to write and ask me about it.

NOTE—At the time this book goes to press, prices on this class of seeds are in an unsettled condition. I want to make the lowest possible price to you, so don't depend too much on the prices given here, but write in and ask for the latest.

True German Millet—This is the millet that has the enormous big heads and wide leaves. It is the rankest growing of all the millets and makes lots of feed, either as hay or grain. Can be sown as late as July in this latitude, and on that account is valuable where other crops have been washed out and lost. Price, per bu. \$1.25. For large lots ask for special delivered price.

New Siberian Millet—A distinct variety having small red seeds. Not so large as the German, but much earlier, and on that account can be planted much later. Safe to plant up to August. Makes fine hay, as it is very leafy and not at all coarse. Price per bu. \$1.00. For large lots write for special delivered price.

Cane or Sorghum—Early Orange—Farmers are getting to realize the value of cane more every year. It can be grown on any ground and sown any time from April to July. It is better drilled than sowed. I use a one-horse wheat drill and put about two bushels to the acre between the rows of early peas, beans and sweet corn at the last cultivation. Also on the ground where I dig early potatoes. Cut it in September with a mower, binder or corn binder. Makes elegant feed for any kind of stock. Orange and Amber are the best sorts, as they mature quickly and stand up well. I have a fine supply of seed, bright and sound and sure to grow. Price, per Bu. \$1.25. Bags free. For big lots ask for special delivered price.

Kaffir Corn—Extensively grown in the west. Will grow where it is so dry nothing else will grow. In the corn belt it does well everywhere. The seed makes fine chicken feed, and yields well. \$1.00 per bu. Bags free. Ask for special delivered price on big lots.

Speltz or Emmer—This new grain is rapidly becoming a staple crop in all parts of the west, and is becoming more popular every year. It grows somewhat like barley, but taller and ranker, and outyields any other small grain. The past year here it made about twice the yield that oats did, as it did not rust or fall down. It is equal in feeding value to oats, and all kinds of stock take to it readily. Sow it very early like oats, and about the same amount to the acre. Price, Bu. 65c. 2 Bu. or over, 60c. Special prices on large lots.

Success Beardless Barley—The best variety of barley to grow for feed. Absolutely beardless. Yields very heavy and makes the best feed in the world for young growing stock. I have the pure stuff. Bu. \$1.00.

Fodder Sweet Corn—Sweet corn is more valuable for fodder purposes than field corn, as it is sweeter, and stock seem to relish it better. It also stools out more and is not so coarse. I offer a good grade of Stowell's Evergreen for fodder purposes at Bu. \$1.50. Of course this is not so carefully handled as my garden grade, but it is good, clean seed and is a bargain.

Flint Corn—In the northern part of the country the Flint or Yankee corn is the only corn that can be grown. It is very hardy and early and will make a fair crop under the most unfavorable conditions. I can furnish either white or yellow. Bu. \$1.50.

Popcorn—I can furnish either Monarch White Rice or the Queen's Golden at lb. 4c.

Pumpkins—Field or Cow Pumpkin, lb. 20c, or 6 lbs. for \$1.00. Sweet Pumpkin, lb. 30c, or 6 lbs. for \$1.50.

Stock Beets or Mangels—Much grown for cattle, sheep and hogs. Use 8 to 10 lbs. per acre. Lb. 25c. See page 46.

Soja or Soy Beans—A Chinese variety of beans, valuable for forage and at the same time enriches the soil. Fine to plow under. I have the early dwarf variety, which grows about 18 inches high. Can be planted at any time from April to July and makes a rank, quick growth. Besides forage it makes a big crop of seed. Bu. \$2.75, peck 75c.

Cow Peas—A southern plant that is more a bean than a pea. Is rapidly gaining in favor in the north. Good for feed, but most valuable to plow under on thin worn soil. Will bring the land up quicker than clover. Bu. \$2.50, peck 65c. Ask for special delivered price on big lots.

Kentucky Blue Grass—Many people prefer to sow blue grass alone. I have some fine seed that is fresh grown and free from weed seeds. The stripped seed is just as it comes from the field, chaff and all. The cleaned seed has the chaff all blown out and is solid seed, 14 lbs. to the bushel. Stripped seed per bu. \$1.00. Cleaned seed per bu. \$2.00.

Timothy—There is lots of timothy seed grown here, and I am in a position to give you the pure stuff. Our fields here are free from bad weeds, and besides I clean all the seed carefully over the best of mills, so you run no risk in getting your farm seeded down to weeds with the grass. Bu. \$2.00. Ask for special delivered prices on big lots.

Field Peas or Canadian Peas—Extensively grown in the north for quick stock feed. Good to plant with oats early in the spring. The oats hold the peas up and they can be mowed for hay, fed green or "hogged down." This is perhaps the better way. Bu. \$2.50, peck 65c. Ask for delivered prices on big lots.

Sunflower—Mammoth Russian—Valuable to grow for chicken feed. Each plant makes a single big head often a foot across. Plant and tend like corn and they will yield about the same. Qt. 25c, postpaid. By express or freight, Peck 65c. Bushel \$2.50.

Red Clover—Clover is one of the big crops here, and I can give you the best seed from first hands. The price is constantly changing, so you had better write in for the latest price before buying. Price, subject to change. Ask for delivered price on big lots.

Red Top—A good grass for low wet ground. You can't drown it out. I have a lot of nice fresh seed just as it came from the stripper that I will sell while it lasts at Bu. \$1.00.

REMEMBER—All field seeds are sold subject to rejection, that you can examine them when they come and if not as represented you can ship them back at my expense and have your money back. That's fair. You can't lose out on a deal of that kind.



Speltz or Emmer



Cane.



True German Millet.

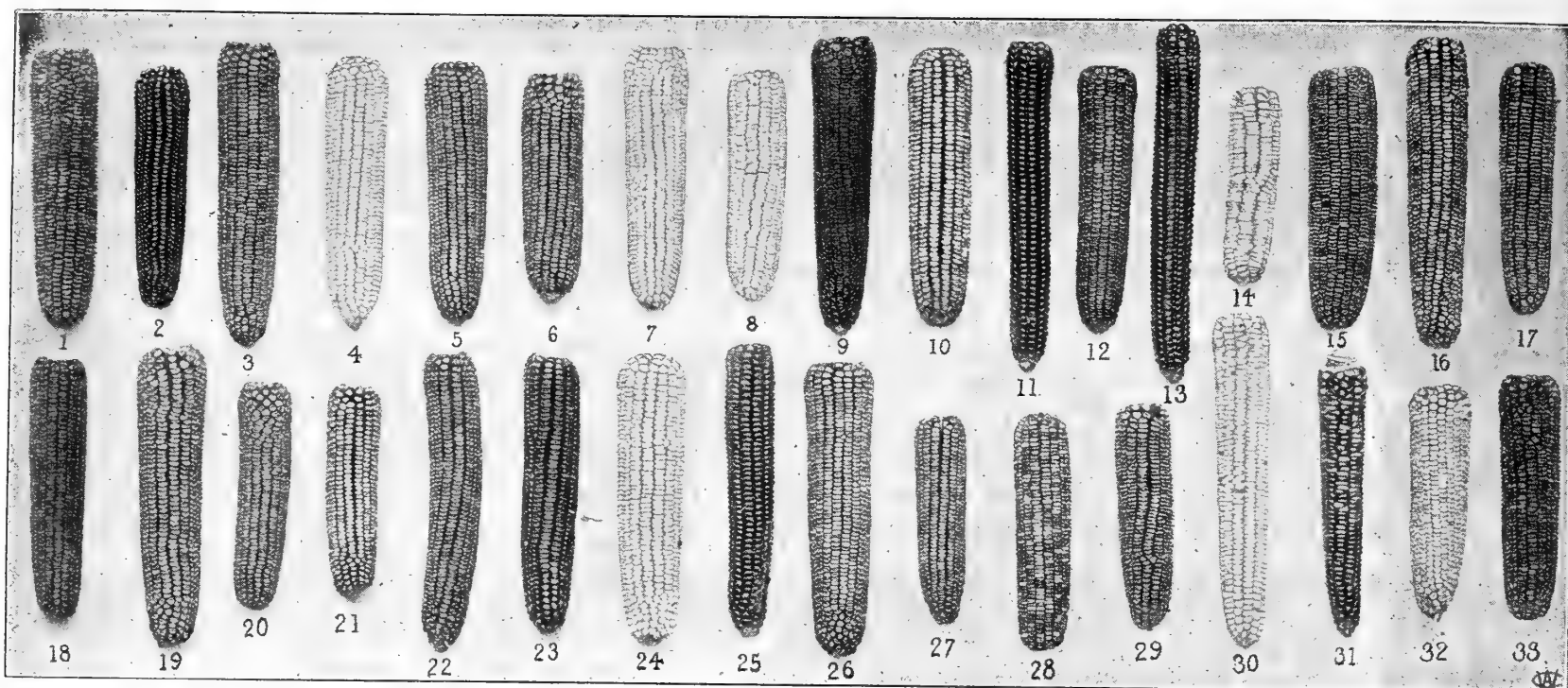


Soja Beans.



Blue Grass.





Sample Ears of Seed Corn Grown by Henry Field, Shenandoah, Iowa

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Shenandoah Yellow | 12. Duly's Hybrid | 23. Perkins' Yard Long or New Record |
| 2. Red 90 day | 13. Old Mammoth Flint | 24. Boone County White |
| 3. Improved Leaming | 14. Minnesota King | 25. Longfellow Flint |
| 4. Iowa Silver Mine | 15. Golden West | 26. Reid's Yellow Dent, Iowa Type |
| 5. Reid's Yellow Dent, Ill. Type | 16. Jumbo or Long John | 27. Pride of the North |
| 6. Funk's 90 Day | 17. Iowa Goldmine | 28. Blue and White Calico |
| 7. White Pearl | 18. Shenandoah Special | 29. Early Ohio |
| 8. Three Eared White | 19. Missouri Beauty | 30. White Elephant |
| 9. Large Red or Bloody Butcher | 20. Reliance Yellow Dent | 31. Squaw Corn [This is the variety from which all others are descended] |
| 10. Mastodon | 21. Pride of Michigan | 32. White Cap Dent |
| 11. King Philip Flint [This is the oldest named variety of corn—dating back to 1635 and the Pilgrims.] | 22. Longfellow Dent | 33. Striped Calico or Large Calico |

Price List of Seed Corn

F. O. B. HERE. BAGS AND CRATES FREE.

| VARIETY | Peck | 1/2 Bu. | 1 Bu. | 2 Bu. at | 5 Bu. at |
|--------------------------|--------|---------|--------|----------|----------|
| Shenandoah Yellow | \$0.45 | \$0.80 | \$1.50 | \$1.40 | \$1.35 |
| Reid's Yellow Dent | .45 | .80 | 1.50 | 1.40 | 1.35 |
| Lowa Silvermine | .45 | .80 | 1.50 | 1.40 | 1.35 |
| Improved Leaming | .45 | .80 | 1.50 | 1.40 | 1.35 |
| Boone County White | .45 | .80 | 1.50 | 1.40 | 1.35 |
| Improved Calico | .45 | .80 | 1.50 | 1.40 | 1.35 |
| White Elephant | .50 | .90 | 1.75 | 1.65 | 1.60 |
| Jumbo or Long John | .50 | .90 | 1.75 | 1.65 | 1.60 |
| Shenandoah Special | .50 | .90 | 1.75 | 1.65 | 1.60 |
| Pride of the North | .50 | .90 | 1.75 | 1.65 | 1.60 |
| Large Red | .45 | .80 | 1.50 | 1.40 | 1.35 |
| Red 90 Day | .45 | .80 | 1.50 | 1.40 | 1.35 |
| Golden Beauty | .45 | .80 | 1.50 | 1.40 | 1.35 |
| White Imperial (Red Cob) | .45 | .80 | 1.50 | 1.40 | 1.35 |
| Mammoth Flint | .45 | .80 | 1.50 | 1.40 | 1.35 |
| White Flint | .45 | .80 | 1.50 | 1.40 | 1.35 |
| Yellow Flint | .45 | .80 | 1.50 | 1.40 | 1.35 |
| Red Cob Ensilage | .35 | .60 | 1.00 | .90 | .90 |
| Leaming Ensilage | .35 | .60 | 1.00 | .90 | .90 |
| Evergreen Sweet Corn | .60 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Fodder Sweet Corn | .45 | .80 | 1.50 | 1.40 | 1.35 |

FANCY EAR SEED, 75c Per Bu. More

For 10 Bu. or Over, write for special prices. I have large lots of the very finest of seed, and as I grow the seed myself, I am in position to make favorable prices to farmers' clubs, agents, and other large buyers.

Ear Seed or Shelled Seed—You can take your choice. The ear seed is specially selected ears, carefully packed in crates so you can see just what you are getting. We ask a good fair price for it, and will give you something worth the money. When you see it you will understand about it better than I can tell you.

The shelled seed is the same grade, but not selected quite so closely. It is fancy hand selected seed, representing only a small portion of the crop. It is all butted and tipped and run over special screens so that it will work in any planter. I sell it at a low price because I have to do it to meet competition, but it is a better grade than any shelled seed corn I have even seen put out.

Will They Mature?

That depends, of course, upon how far north you are and what kind of a season we have. The corn from here is well ripened, vigorous and healthy, and well bred up. It will grow rapidly and yield well anywhere that it has any show at all. Here is about what you can depend upon:

For latitudes up to Des Moines any kind I list is perfectly safe for a main crop. In Nebraska anywhere south of the Platte.

For latitude of Chicago, Dubuque and Sioux City, any are safe except Golden Beauty, and in some years, Jumbo, White Elephant and Boone County White.

For north three tiers of counties in Iowa, southern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin and southern South Dakota, plant Shenandoah Special, Silvermine (my early strain), Pride of the North and Red 90 Day. This for main crop. They are safe. It would also pay to plant small amounts of any of the others for experimental and breeding purposes. This classification also applies to extreme northern Nebraska.

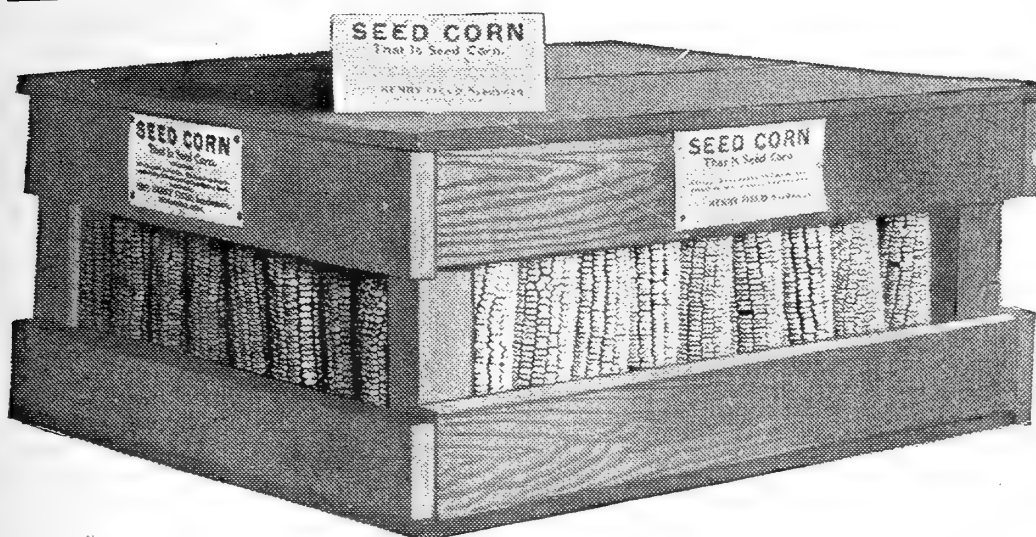
For extreme northern part of corn belt, plant Red 90 Day, Pride of the North and the Flints. These varieties will ripen in a fair season considerably north of Minneapolis. They will also ripen in northern New York, Vermont and northern Michigan.

For Eastern customers would say that our latitude is very nearly the same as that of New York City, and that last year our large varieties ripened easily in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut and southern half of York state.

For the South I would advise Boone County White, White Elephant, Golden Beauty and Jumbo. If a smaller earlier corn is wanted, plant Shenandoah Special and Silvermine.

Iowa seed corn is a great success in the South, as it makes an enormous yield, and makes its crop before the drouth sets in.

Ear Seed Corn or Graded Shelled Seed, Either One; Both Good; and Your Money Back on Either One if Not O. K.



Ear Seed Corn

I was the first seedsman to advertise and push ear seed corn, and you may rest assured I am still staying with it. The other seed men all fought it at first and tried to laugh it down, but now there is not a reputable seed man in the country that does not offer ear seed corn, and most of them have copied my original shipping crate. They were simply driven to it by the farmers, who were quick to see the advantages of ear seed corn. It enforces honesty in the seed corn business.

You don't need any argument about the advantages of ear seed corn, for you know the good points of it as

well as I do. I sell more ear seed than any man in the country, and every crate of it is sold subject to rejection. If you don't like it, you don't have to keep it. It is the pick of the field, and the best corn grown here.

Graded Seed Corn

As I was the first to advertise and push ear seed corn, I was also the first to offer thoroughly graded seed, which is now advocated by all authorities.

The illustration tells the whole story better than I could tell it in words. Study it carefully and you will see the point. The left hand picture represents the ordinary grade of seed corn. It is sound and it will all grow, but to save your life you could not get an even stand with it. Some hills would have four or five grains and some would have one or two or maybe none at all. If those big, round, thick grains got to rolling around in the bottom of the planter box they would not let any of the corn through. You know it yourself, but with even the best of the small fanning mills it is impossible to separate the different shapes.

It takes a mill built especially for the work, and as yet there are but very few of them in use. The right hand picture shows a sample of its work. Elegant, isn't it?

We select the seed ears carefully for type and purity, make sure they will grow perfectly, shell off the poor grains at both ends, and then pass them over to the new mills. No guesswork about it there. If a grain is a little too thick, out it goes. If it is a hair's breadth too narrow, or too wide, or too light, out it goes. It can't tell yellow corn from white, but it can do almost anything else. The right hand picture shows you what it looks like after the mill is done with it.

Another seed man was standing watching it work one day, and he said, "Why, Field, you are losing lots of pretty good seed there"—he was looking at the off-size grains being thrown out. "Yes," I said, "but it is better pig feed than it is seed." And that's the truth. If I left it in I could sell seed corn at a dollar a bushel, and it would be "pretty good seed corn"; but with all those odd grains out, it is as near perfect seed as a man can get, and you could afford to pay double price for it if you had to.

But I don't charge you any more for it than you would have to pay for the common run of good ungraded corn.

The biggest question before the corn growers today is the yield per acre, and that is in a great measure dependent upon the stand secured.

A proper stand cannot be secured with ungraded seed, no matter how good it may be. There is no planter on earth that will drop it evenly.

My machinery sorts the grains, better than you could do it by hand, even if you worked a week, and throws out every uneven shaped seed.

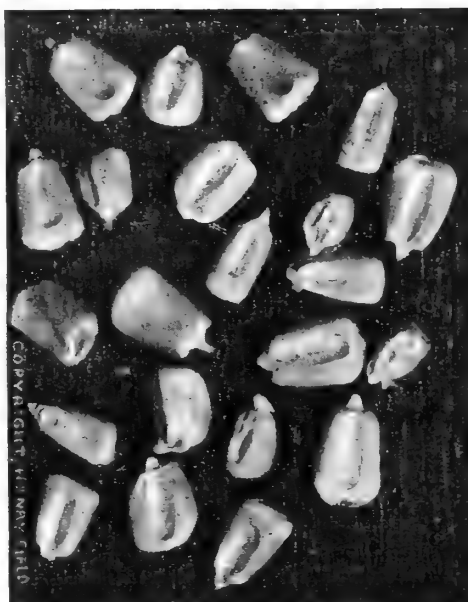
The result is even sized, even shaped, uniform grains. All the same thickness, none too wide or too narrow. Will work in any planter.

Ear seed corn is all right. I was the first in the Iowa seed corn district to talk ear seed corn, and I have sold more of it probably than any man in the seed trade, but I firmly believe that the proper grading of seed corn is of more importance than the getting of it in the ear. Always, provided, you have confidence enough in the man who sells it to trust him to pick out the ears that should make seed, and if you haven't confidence in him, you better let him alone entirely.

If you could get it in the ear and have it graded, too, it would be all right. But you can't have both, and you will simply have to take your choice. If you want ear seed corn, I am here to sell it to you, and it will be mighty fine corn, too; but no matter how good it is, it will never shell up all just alike, best you can do. If you order it shelled, you get it graded, and when you come to plant, you will agree that is a mighty nice way to have it.

Remember that any seed corn you buy of me can be returned at any time within ten days, if you are not entirely suited with it, and I will return your money to you. What more could you ask?

Ear Seed Corn or Graded Shelled Seed, Either One; Both Good: and Your Money Back on Either One if Not O. K.



Ungraded (One-half natural size) Graded

SHENANDOAH YELLOW

The Corn That Has Made Shenandoah Famous.

Southwest Iowa, and especially this, the Nishna Valley, is acknowledged the greatest corn region in the United States, and here at Shenandoah has been developed a strain of yellow corn that has made lots of money for the growers, lots of fame for several seedsmen and advertised Shenandoah to the farthest corners of the corn belt. It has been sold under several different names which, if I should mention them to you, you would recognize instantly. In spite of the different names and the different claims for it, it is all the same corn and is what has come to be known as the Shenandoah type. In view of these facts I have decided to call it simply the "Shenandoah Yellow." This tells the whole story.

While I do not claim it to be "90-day" corn, it is the earliest big corn grown. It is but little later than the 90-day type and considerably larger. If you want something for right, real early, this is not what you want, but if you want a good, big, heavy, deep grained, yellow corn that is strictly thoroughbred and will outyield any other yellow you can get, and will ripen in any ordinary season as far north as Sioux City, and farther than that in most years, this is what you want. While there has been no regular agreement or organization among the corn growers here, there has always been an understanding among them which might almost be called an agreement, as to the best type of corn. It has been worked up and perfected by degrees, always working toward a fixed type, till we now believe that we have the best and most distinct type of yellow corn to be found anywhere. It is the great main crop corn for the central part of the corn belt. Draw a line through Marshalltown, Ia., Fremont, Neb., and passing just south of Chicago, and you will have its northern limit of safety. Anywhere this side of that line on the south it is the corn to grow. Its origin is uncertain, as it has been a fixed type here for a great many years back, but it is probably the result of the intercrossing of choice varieties brought here by the settlers from Illinois and Indiana in the early seventies.

Ear, medium to large medium size. Should be nine or ten inches long and seven to seven and one-half in circumference. Mostly 18 rows, but sometimes 16 or 20. Good seed ears will weigh 12 to 16 ounces when thoroughly dry, with occasional specimens up to 18, and will shell out 86% to 88%. This is a strong point with it. Its small cob and deep grain make it weigh heavy and shell out uncommonly well. Cylindrical form and well filled at the ends. Grains $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep and thickly packed. No waste space. Rough on top. Large germ. The rows run generally pretty straight, but occasionally they are somewhat tangled. If the ear is good in other ways, we do not throw it out for this. Stalk is of medium height, generally about 9 feet on good ground; very stout, especially below the ear, which is set at 4 feet from the ground, or a little more. It has a special tendency to produce two good ears to the stalk. This we think is a very valuable point. The stalks are thick jointed and the leaves are noticeably close together, wide and deep green. It would be great for fodder, but we have never made a point of that, as we do not make much use of fodder here. Corn is what we are after. It roots deep and seems to stand extremes of weather better than most varieties. In fact it seems to be a true Western type, always ready for whatever may come, and never ready to give up.

Write for free sample and see what the grain looks like. Sample ears I am glad to mail at any time, if you will send me stamps to cover cost of packing and mailing, which is about 15 cents. I make no charge for the ear itself, as I am anxious for you to see it.

For price and special offers, see page 28.

AN OFFICIAL RECORD.

There was a big corn show held in connection with the Farmers' Institute here Feb. 1, 2, 3, 1905, and as this is the center of the seed corn country, the competition was fierce, especially in two of the classes, best 10 ears yellow and best acre.

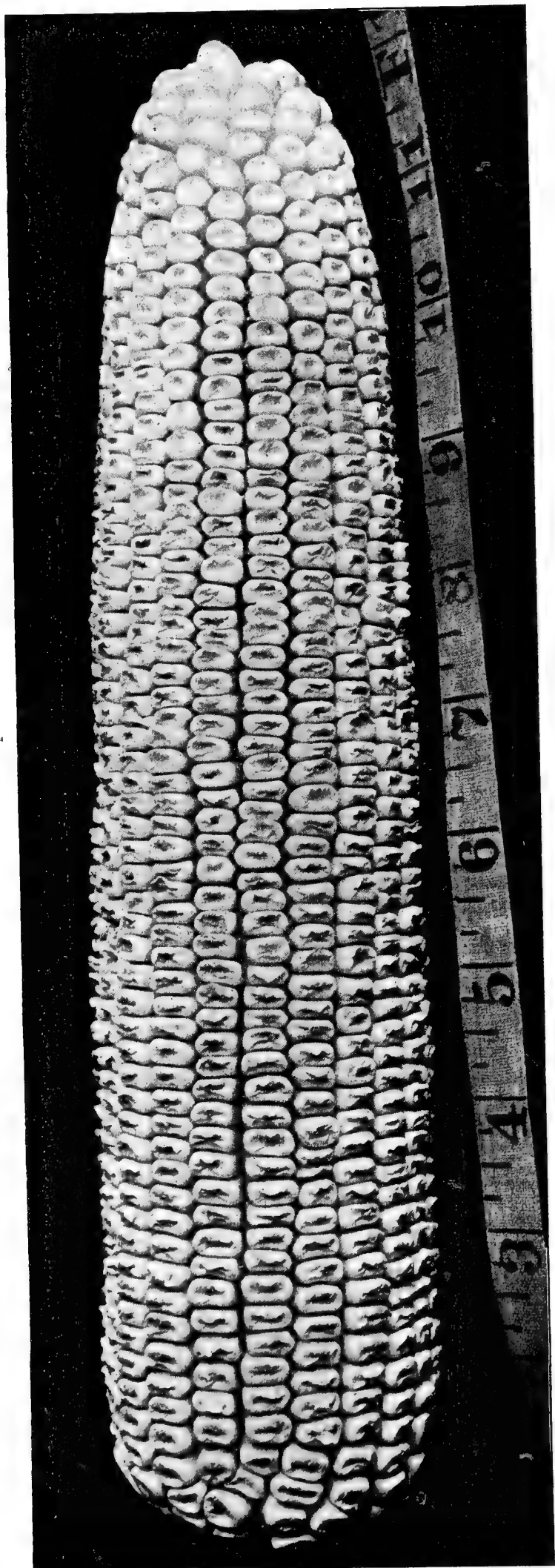
Here is what we did with Shenandoah Yellow.

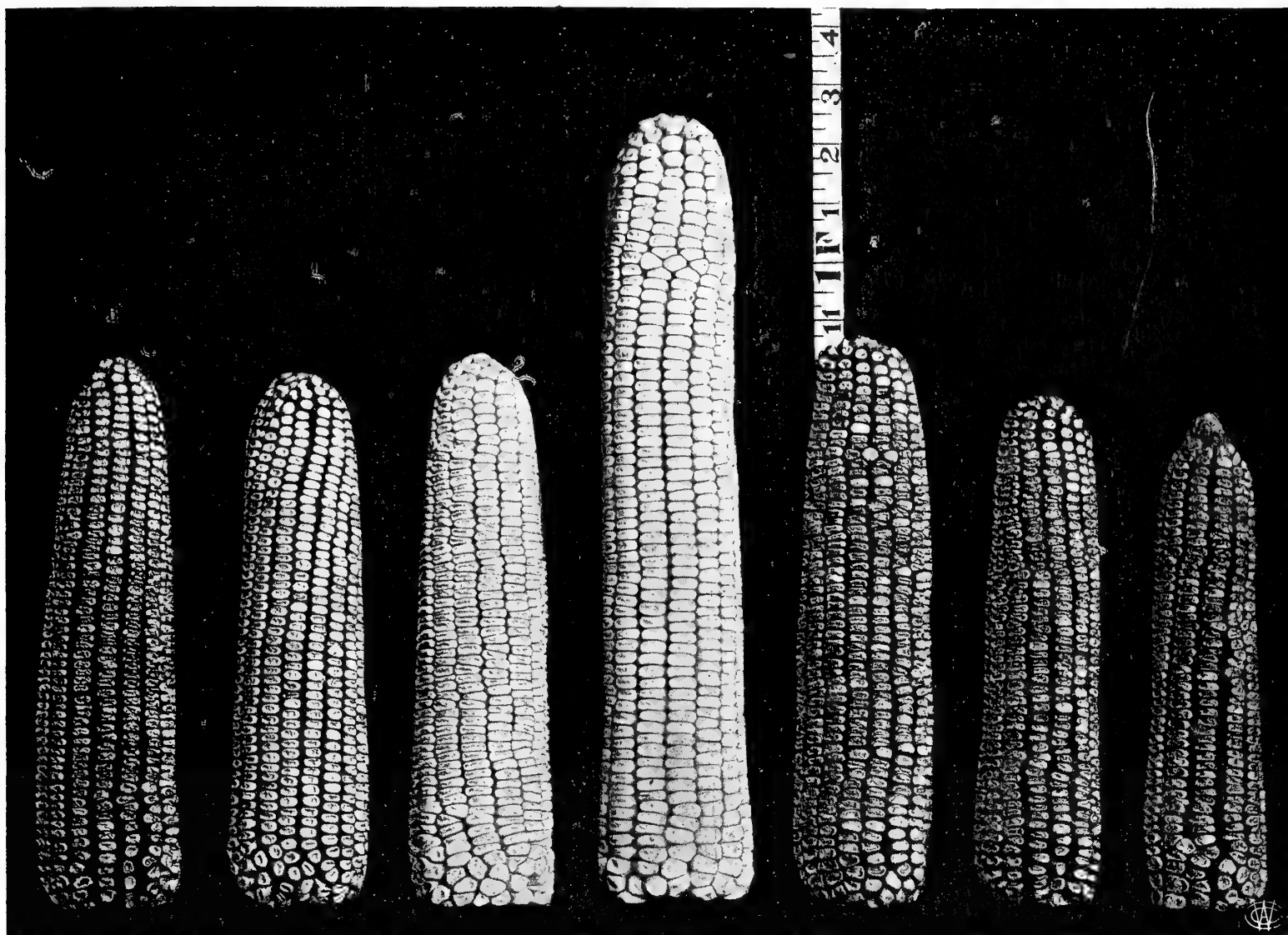
Best 10 Ears Yellow Corn—Won by Shenandoah Yellow. This was out of a field of contract corn grown for me for seed by Frank Keenan.

Best Proven Yield on a Measured Acre—Won by an acre of Shenandoah Yellow that made 101 bu. 40 lbs. This was from the same field as above. The contest was very rigid, judges appointed by the institute supervising the husking and weighing of the corn.

This was an open and official contest, and all the leading growers and varieties of this vicinity were represented. The Shenandoah Yellow won out easily. Comment is unnecessary. Now, if you are looking for corn that will make 100 bu. per acre in field culture and win out on form at the same time, I can fix you out.

Ear Seed Corn or Graded Shelled Seed, Either One; Both Good; and Your Money Back on Either One if Not O. K.





Legal Tender

Reid's Yellow Dent

Iowa Silvermine

Field's White Elephant

Shenandoah Yellow

Shenandoah Special

Early Yellow Rose

Some Real Seed Corn—A Typical Ear Each of Several Mighty Good Varieties.

White Elephant, the Largest Corn Grown

White Elephant, the Largest Corn Grown—This enormous white corn brought out by me two years ago has proved to be the greatest winner in seed corn that has ever been sent out. I sold over 6,000 bushels of it last year and shipped it to practically every state in the union that grows corn, and I have had universally good reports from it. Even in New England it made a good crop. I have had hundreds of letters about it (maybe I can send you one from your locality if you wish), and not a kick in the lot. It has proved to be all that I claimed in size, appearance and yield, and a little earlier than I predicted. There is no corn anywhere near its size that is as early.

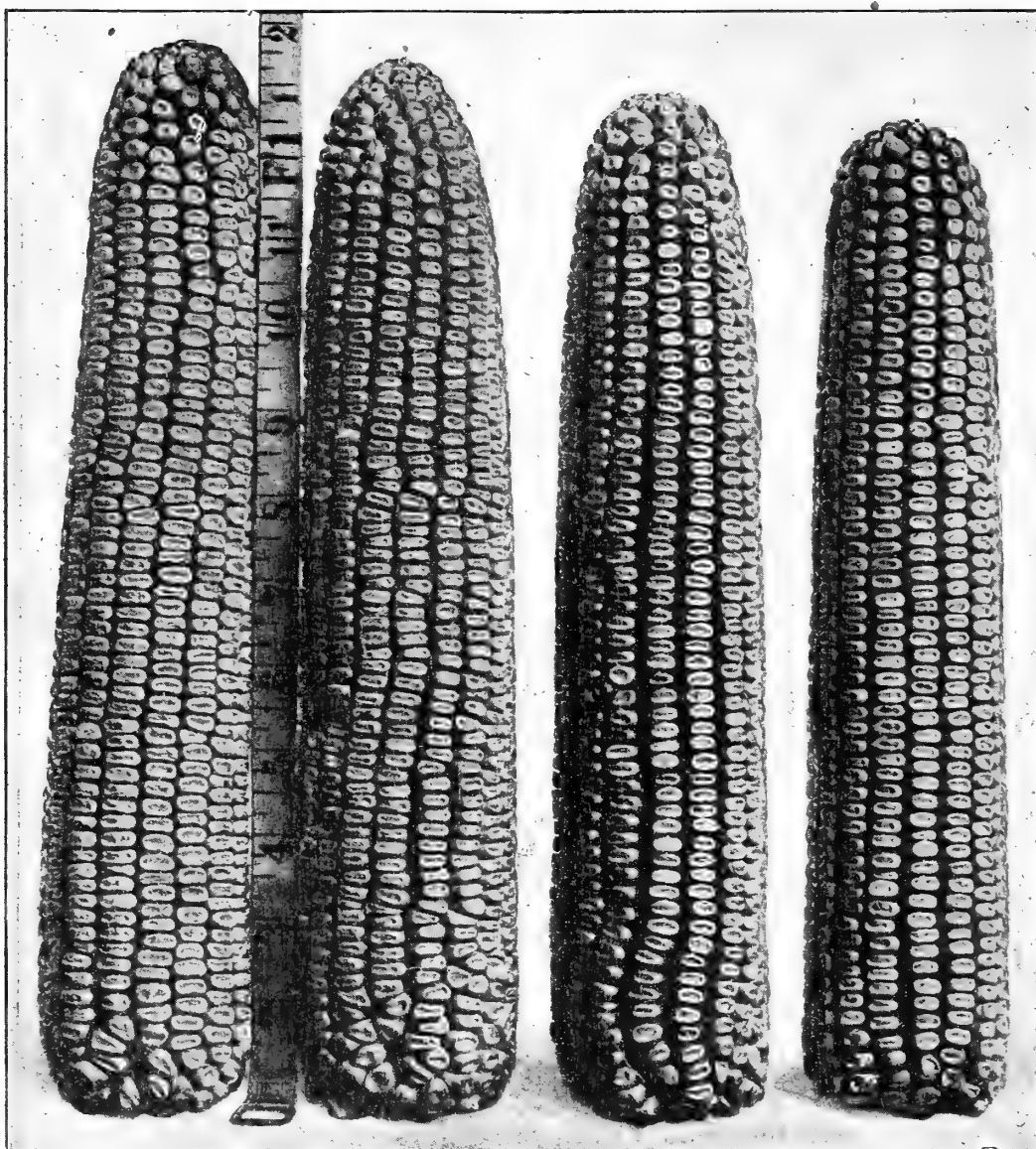
As early as Silvermine, it is nearly half longer, and in fact bigger than any white corn I have ever grown. I won't swear that it will make 200 bushels to the acre, for I doubt if any corn ever did, but it will come nearer to it than any other corn will. It and the Jumbo Yellow corn on the next page are a revolt against the tendency of the last few years to breed corn down too fine. The farmers in this part of the corn belt are getting tired of the little 8 or 9-inch ears with pretty tips and a little wee cob. What they want is a whacking big ear a foot long with lots of corn on it, a medium heavy cob and a big stalk. It is the same thing that the Poland China hog men have just been through.

Description—A pure white corn of immense size and unusual length. Bulk of crop, if on good land, will run 11 to 13 inches, with occasional specimens 14 or even 15 inches long. The one in the illustration is about 14. Grain, deep (5-8 to 3-4 in.), very wide and thick. Chalky white on top and clearer below. Germ very large. Not as rough top as Silvermine, but of the true "dent" type. Rows, 14 or 16, straight and close together. Cob, pure white and medium size. Shape, cylindrical with butt end slightly swelled, and tips exceptionally well filled. Notice in the picture. Season, about the same as Silvermine, say 100 days. Stalk, about medium height and very heavy up to the ear, which is generally set at about 5 feet or a little less. Stands up uncommonly well, practically no down corn.

This corn originated with an old man a little farther down the valley, and has been selected and bred to a certain type for 15 or 20 years. None of us could get any seed of it till two or three years ago. I have never seen or heard of any corn like it anywhere else, and you will find it entirely distinct from other varieties.

Dozens of men who bought seed of this corn from me last winter have written me that they were having calls from their neighbors for all they had to spare for seed, and that the only kick they had coming was that I did not induce them to buy more seed to start with. I honestly believe that this is the most profitable corn that can be found for the central corn belt. It is vigorous, healthy, a rank grower, and an enormous yielder. Early enough to ripen easily, as deep grained as Silvermine, bigger than Boone County White; ears a foot long, no down corn, and a corn that will always overrun in weight either ear or shelled. That kind of corn is good enough for me. How does it strike you? Remember the shelled seed is graded so it will work in the edge drop planters perfectly. This is a mighty big thing when you come to think of it.

Price: Bushel crates of about 75 lbs. net of fancy selected ears, \$2.50; with lower prices on large lots. Shelled seed, 2 bu. or over \$1.65; bu. \$1.75; 1-2 bu. 90c; pk. 50c.



Jumbo or Long John—The Biggest Yellow Corn Grown—A Foot Long and Corn All the Way.



A Dollar's Worth of Seed Corn (White Elephant) and about a Million Dollars' Worth of Girl.

Jumbo or Long John

The Great Cattle Corn.

A great part of the corn grown in the Central West is used to feed cattle, broken up cob and all, instead of being shelled, and the demand is for yellow corn, rich in oil, long ears that will break easily, a rather soft cob that can be easily chewed by the cattle, and of course it must be a heavy yielding corn that will mature in any ordinary season. A few of the cattle feeders here have taken pains to develop just such a corn and I am now able to offer it for the first time. It and the White Elephant make a pair that can't be beat. I venture to say that just as it comes from the field, half of it is a foot long or over. The shape you can see in the photo I give here.

Description—A long-eared, heavy yielding yellow corn of what is known here as the "cattle corn" type. Standard length, about 12 inches. Good diameter, carried well out to the tip, but slightly tapering from butt to tip. Rows, 16 or 18, generally quite straight. Grains very large and thick, with a blunt dented top. Good depth. Germ very large. Color medium yellow, with a lighter cap, a pile of it giving the impression of being light colored.

Good specimen ears will weigh about a pound each and shell out around 85. Cob medium size and rather soft, breaking or crushing easily. Stalk very heavy and a little above average size. Ears set on a short shank, about 4 or 5 feet up, if on rich land.

Season same as White Elephant or a little more, say 110 days in good corn weather.

It will yield more and make better corn for cattle than any corn you can get. On my trial grounds last year it made at the rate of 119 bushels per acre, and the ears averaged about 13 ounces each, just as they run. The only corn that beat it on yield and size of ears was the White Elephant, and it was almost a tie between them. Considering the

superior advantages this has as a cattle corn, I would strongly advise it for every man who grows corn to feed out or to sell to feeders.

It is known locally here sometimes as the "Jumbo corn," and sometimes as "Long John," so I gave it both names. You can take your choice. I sell it either in the ear in crates of about 75 lbs. each, or shelled and graded (after being carefully butted and tipped.) Only the very best ears are used in either grade, and the rest are sold to the feeders. If the corn is not as I say when you get it, you can return it at my expense and have your money back.

PRICE—Same as White Elephant. See page 23.

There are a number of very good varieties of seed corn offered by other seed men here, and many of them I can supply, but I prefer that you buy them direct from the originator. Some of them would suit you, and in that case the originator should have the benefit of it. Others would not suit you at all, and in that case I prefer that the other man should have the blame for them.

On the Other Hand—If you wish my varieties that I have bred up through a series of years I advise you to get them from me rather than from any of my neighbors, for it is to my interest to keep up the reputation of those varieties while it is the tendency of the other man, especially if he is jealous, to dump poor stuff on you and tell you it is my kind of corn.

Unfortunately—I have created a good bit of jealousy and antagonism among the brethren in the seed corn trade by my advocacy of ear seed corn and graded shelled corn. It was an enormous success from the start and they were all forced to fall in line, but they did it with a poor grace and some of them still have a knife out for me on account of it. You know "it's the hit dog that hollers," and some of the brethren who are slowly but surely losing ground are doing lots of "hollering."

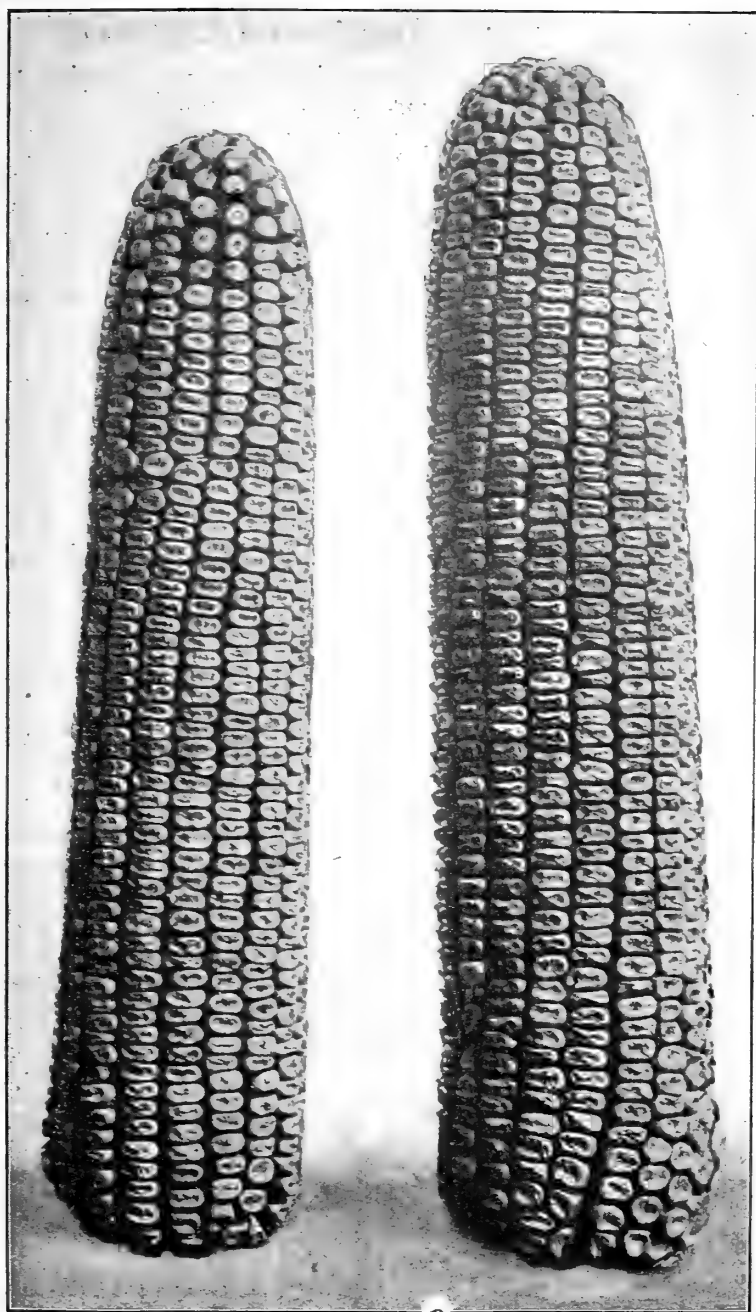
The Plan generally adopted is to list my best varieties at a low price, run them down, and then if you order, dump a lot of cull corn on you and say it is my corn. Of course it is small business, but disappointment, jealousy of a more successful rival, and petty spite, will lead a man to do many things that he will be ashamed of later.

Ear Seed Corn or Graded Shelled Seed, Either One, Both Good: and Your Money Back on Either One if Not O. K.

Shenandoah Special

There has always been a call from my customers in the north part of this state and in Minnesota and the Dakotas for an earlier strain of the Shenandoah corn. The regular type would generally ripen for them, but they would occasionally get caught with an early frost and they wanted an earlier type of the same corn. We have been experimenting along that line for some time by selecting the earliest ears to ripen and planting them separately. These ears are generally smaller than the others and smoother, as you have probably noticed. By keeping this up for a number of years, keeping the best early ears all the time and throwing out any that were at all shallow, we have at last succeeded in fixing a strain that is the earliest yellow dent corn I ever saw and at the same time almost as large as the regular Shenandoah type and fully as deep grained. It is almost as early as Pride of the North, and much larger. There are few, even of the big varieties, that are ahead of it in yield, and none that can approach it in combined yield and earliness. It is simply the Shenandoah Yellow about an inch shorter, an inch less in circumference and ten days earlier. It is of the smooth or true "dent" type instead of being rough like the parent and the grain is harder. Color a deep yellow with a lighter cap. It is remarkably thoroughbred and uniform in appearance and comes as "like as two peas." It is no crossbred stuff. Grain is very deep, and it weighs and shells out exceptionally well. The best specimen ears are about 9 inches long and 6½ inches in circumference. A little more tapering than the parent, and smoother and harder. It should shell out about 88. Cob small and red. Stalk comparatively short (about 7 ft.), but sturdy and tough and rather wide and spreading on appearance. Stands up well. Last year was the second year I offered this corn, and I have had fine reports on it from everywhere. Even in the past cool summer it ripened nicely way up in Minnesota and the Dakotas. It was also very successful in the East, and ripened there in many localities where it was thought that nothing but flint corn could be grown. The photo above shows well the shape and general appearance. The ear shown there is over 9 inches, which is about the extreme length. Prices, see page 28.

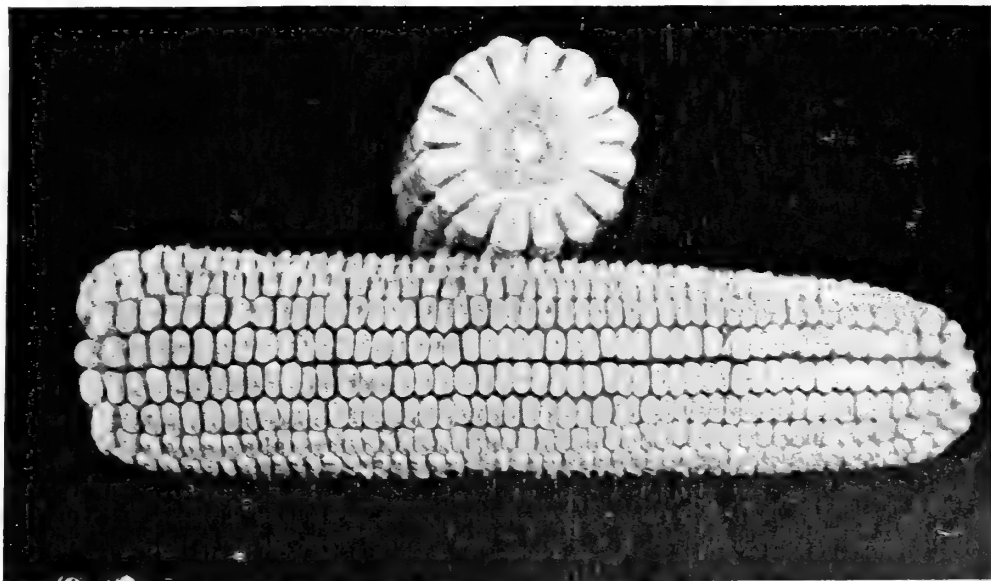
For my Northern customers who prefer Northern grown corn, I have had some of the Special grown for me in Dakota (near Sioux Falls), and also some in Northwestern Nebraska. Can furnish this Northern grown seed if preferred, at 10c extra per bushel. Both lots are very fine seed and thoroughly acclimated to the Northwest.



Shenandoah Special 90- Day Yellow. Shenandoah Yellow — 100 Day Yellow.
The Corn That Has Made Shenandoah Famous.

Iowa Silvermine

This is more generally grown throughout the corn belt and more widely and favorably known than any other white corn. It is a sure cropper, middling early, deep grained, pure white, and a good corn every way. On old thin land it will make a better crop than any self to hard conditions. In fact this is true of most white corn, but the "Silvermine" will come nearer to making a crop on thin land than any of them. On very rich land it has made some enormous yields, but I think that there the White Elephant would beat it. The shape of the ear is well shown in the photo alongside, taken from one of my stock seed ears. I have been selecting the Silvermine for several years with a view of getting the deepest possible grain and the highest possible shelling test. I have a strain now that I have not seen equaled anywhere. It is the true rough topped, deep grained type that is so much sought for by most white corn men. Cob is very small and pure white. Rows 16, very straight and very close together. Shape cylindrical. Stalk a little below average height, about 8 feet on good ground. Season 100 days. If you want a new start of the best type of Silvermine you ever saw, I've got it, and can supply you with either ear or shelled seed. The shelled seed is all graded so it will work in any planter, and as I have a big supply of it I will be pleased to quote special prices on large lots. For prices on above varieties see page 28.

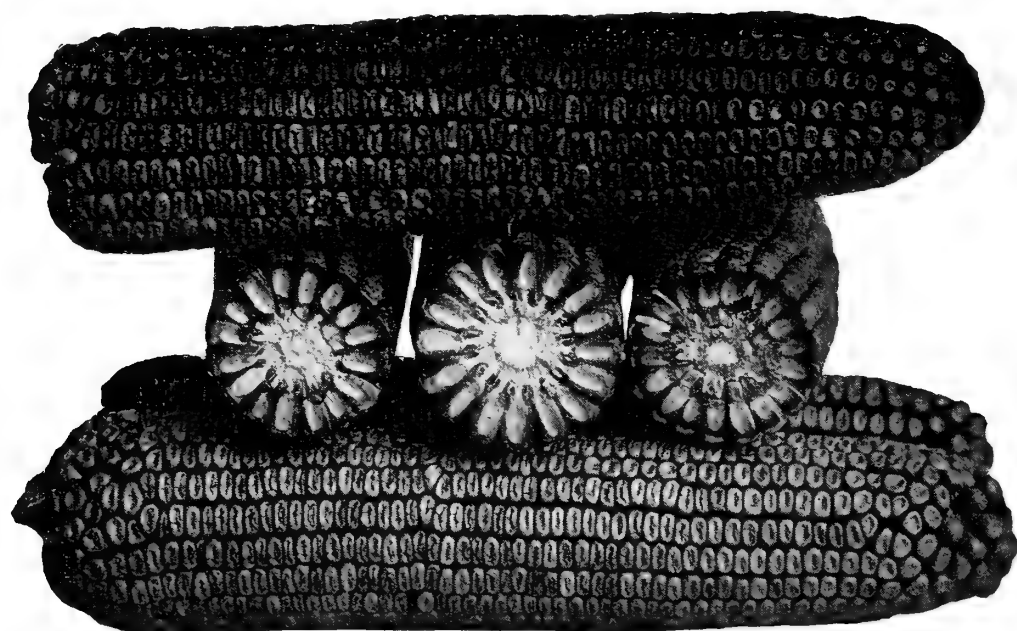


Iowa Silvermine—Standard White Corn for Central Corn Belt.

Ear Seed Corn or Graded Shelled Seed, Either One; Both Good; and Your Money Back on Either One if Not O. K

Improved Leaming

The Leaming has been a popular variety of corn for a long time, but we used to count it too small. We have been breeding and selecting it for several years with a view to getting a bigger, longer ear and a wider, heavier grain, till the strain I am now prepared to offer is the best Leaming I have ever seen and far ahead of the old type we started with. The most striking characteristic of it is the deep orange color and the deep, beautifully-formed grains. It has a very small deep red cob and 16 rows of almost perfectly shaped grains. Slightly rough, very solid, early, and very prolific. The photo alongside shows a typical ear, and the broken ears will give you a good idea of the cross section. Looks good, don't it? It is a sturdy grower, stalks being about 10 feet high on good land. Ears set between three and four feet up. Season 95 to 100 days. The photo shows it as looking some like Reid's, but when you get them side by



Reid's Yellow Dent and Improved Leaming.

The top ear and the outside broken ones are Leaming. The two bottom ears the and middle broken one are the Iowa type of Reid's Yellow Dent. These ears were nearly a foot long.

side you will see a decided difference. The Leaming is much deeper yellow, the ears are more pointed, and the grains are wider and rougher. In the East it is the most popular of all dent varieties, and with my improved strain I know I can suit the most critical. Price: Selected ears in bushel crates of about 75 lbs., \$2.25, with lower prices on large lots. Shelled seed from selected ears, butted, tipped and graded, \$1.50 per bu.; 2 bu. at \$1.40; 1-2 bu. 80c; pk. 45c. Sacks free. See page 29.

Pride of the North

A very desirable first early dent corn suitable for main crop as far north as St. Paul. It is remarkably thoroughbred and true to type, and the strain I offer is the best I have ever seen. It has been carefully selected here for several seasons and is much better than most of the Pride on the market. Color deep yellow, grains very deep, with very small bright red cob. Rows generally 18; grain rather narrow and inclined to be rough on top. The type I have, which is well shown in the photo, is as perfect and handsome as Reid's Yellow Dent, but of course much smaller. It is generally 7 to 8 inches long, but as it almost always makes two ears to the stalk, it makes a good yield. This of mine made 65 bushels to the acre in field culture, but it was new sod land and extra good. It is very hardy and will stand cold weather and poor land almost like flint corn. If you have to replant even as late as the last of June in this latitude, this will make you a good, sound crop of nice, bright yellow corn. Special prices on large lots.

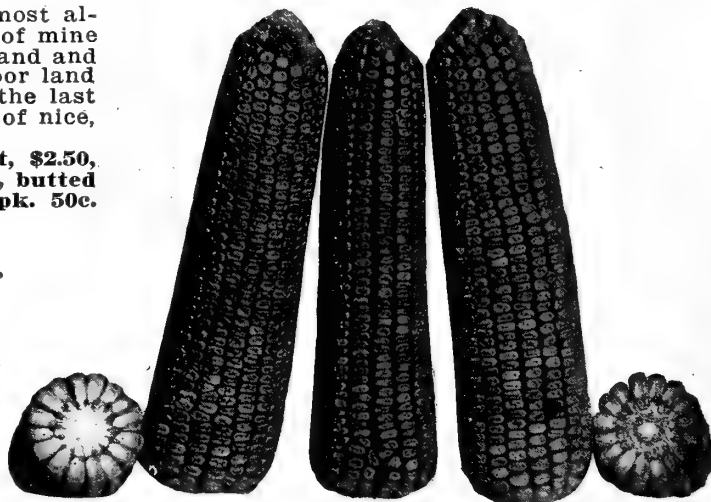
PRICE—Selected ears in bushel crates of about 75 lbs., net, \$2.50, with lower prices on larger lots. Shelled seed from selected ears, butted and tipped and graded, bu. \$1.75; 2 bu. at \$1.65; 1-2 bu. 90c; pk. 50c. Sacks free. See page 29.

Mammoth Flint

This is the longest eared corn grown, sometimes reaching a length of 16 inches. It is by far the largest of the flint corns, and the best one. It is about the same season as other flint corn, but grows taller, makes more fodder, and larger ears, than any flint I have ever had. It will yield as much grain as many Dent varieties, and is earlier and hardier.

For the North and East this is the best corn that can be grown. It makes a fair crop of grain even on very thin, cold land, and makes a great growth of very fine fodder, about 7 feet high. For ensilage it is fine.

If you are too far North or East to grow the big Dent varieties, or your ground is too thin, try this corn. It is fine, too, for replanting anywhere in the corn belt, and can be planted as late as the last part of June. Price, see page 29.



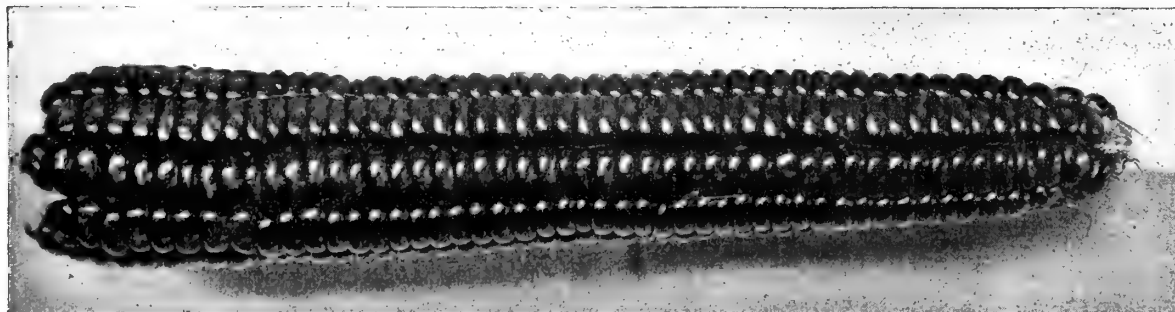
Pride of the North—Iowa Grown.
These ears show an exceptionally good type of Pride.

Acclimated Seed Corn

Northern Grown.

All my flint corn is grown in either Dakota or Northwestern Nebraska, and is thoroughly acclimated to Northern conditions. This is a very important point and one that is well worth your consideration.

I also have the Shenandoah Special in Dakota and Nebraska seed (see note on opposite page). The Special is the best of all early Dent



Mammoth Flint—Largest of all Flint Corn.

corn. But many of my Northern customers have been afraid to tackle it for fear it would not be acclimated. Now that you can get it that has been grown North for two seasons, you are perfectly safe on it.

Ear Seed Corn or Graded Shelled Seed, Either One; Both Good; and Your Money Back on Either One if Not O. K.

Reid's Yellow Dent

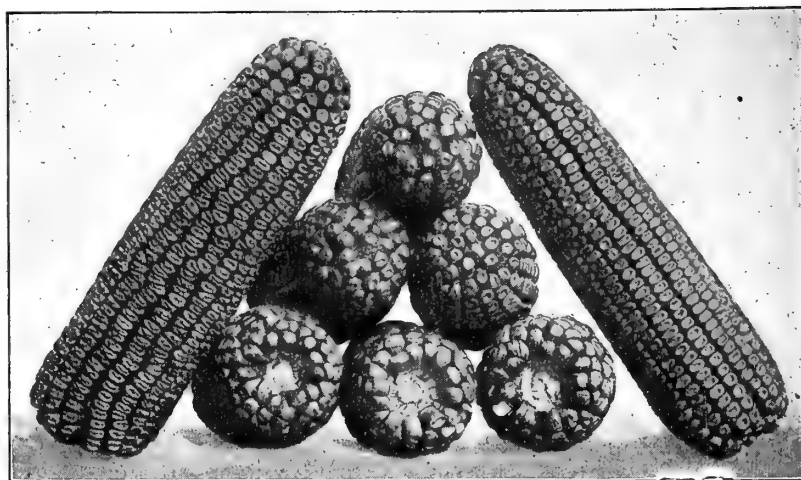
This is the best advertised corn in America and has won more prizes at corn shows than all other corn put together. It is remarkably uniform and thoroughbred, and if you want something that will make the prettiest corn you ever saw, the Reid is what you want. It was brought out first in Illinois and the growers there got it down to a fine state of perfection, but they got it down almost too fine. They went in for fine tips, straight rows, small cob, etc., and gradually run it down in vigor and size till the first that came in here was poor corn, according to our ideas, and at first I refused to offer it.

We started in, however, to work it over to our idea of good corn, and now I am ready to offer a strain of Reid's that approaches the Iowa idea. It is rougher than the original Illinois type, bigger and in every way, bigger stalk, and more vigorous. The cob is larger, but not at the expense of depth of grain. It is still remarkably deep-grained, but we have increased circumference of the ear.

The photo of a bunch of ears from my trial grounds will give you a good idea of the type. It is mighty good corn. Color, deep yellow with a rather light cap. Grains very closely packed, butts and tips almost entirely covered over. Grains very deep and dented on top. Slightly rough. Season, 110 days.

If you want something to win prizes with at the fairs, get some of this stock. If you have tried the Illinois type and found it a disappointment, I think this will suit you.

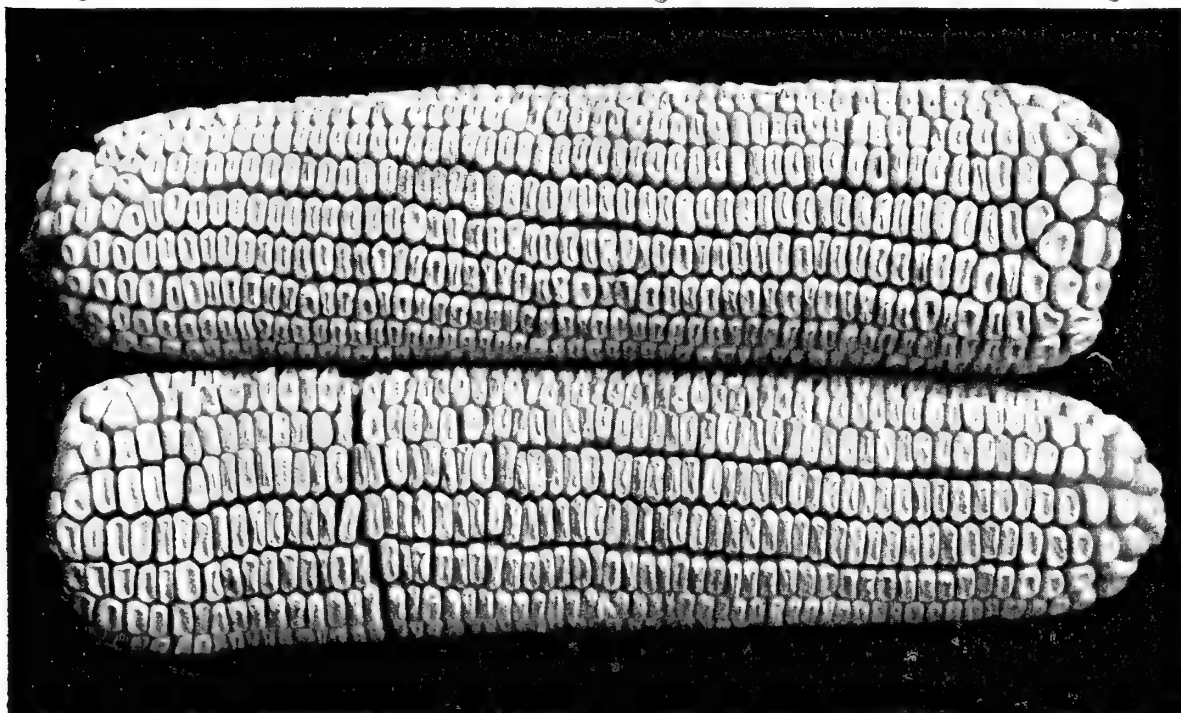
The cut above (a photo of some ears from my trial grounds) gives a fairly good idea of the appearance of my Reid's, but it does not give the right idea of its size. Through a mistake in instructions to the engraver he got the picture made too small, and it looks like it might be small corn, but such is not the case. It is in reality big ears and mighty fine corn. I could in a pinch furnish a man hundreds of ears of it weighing a pound or over, thoroughly dry and sound. That is big enough for any one. I want to emphasize again that this is an uncommonly good strain of Reid's, and much better than the original type. It is the "Iowa Idea" applied to corn, and like the politicians, we are ready to "stand pat" on it. It is bigger, longer ears, rougher grains, more vigorous, and a better yielder than any strain of Reid's that I have ever seen. If you are a breeder of Reid's, send for a crate of mine and see what I have been doing.



Reid's YELLOW DENT, the Famous Illinois Corn.
The Most Uniform and Finely Bred Corn Known.
See also picture on opposite page.

Boone County White

This famous Illinois corn, is in my opinion, a better variety than Reid's Yellow Dent, but is not so well known.

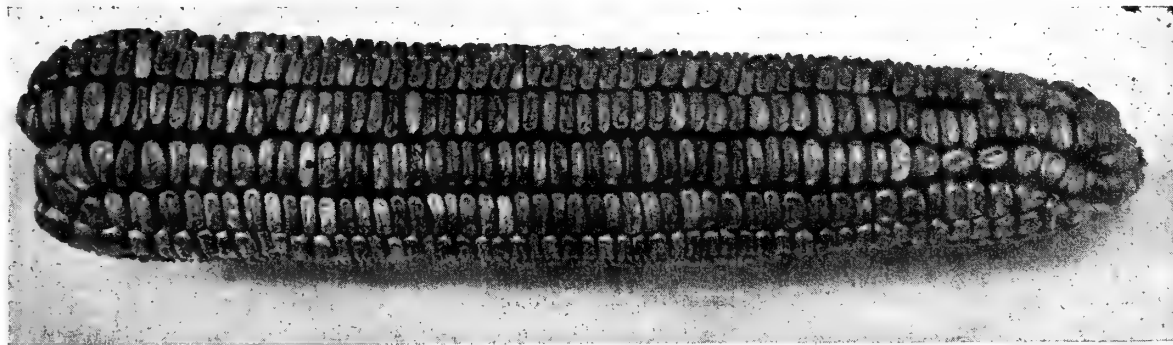


A PAIR OF SEED EARS OF BOONE COUNTY WHITE—This is some of the stock seed that my crop was grown from. Notice the mark of the string where it was hung up.

GOLDEN BEAUTY

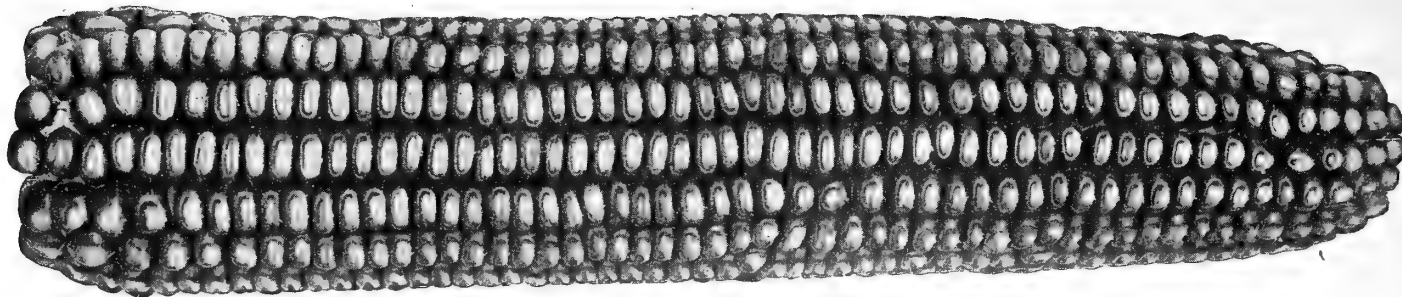
The Great Missouri Corn

My customers in Missouri have been at me for some time to furnish seed of Golden Beauty, as they insist that it is the best corn for that country. I grew a field of it this year from the very best stock I could find and I like it very much. It is pretty late corn, and would not be safe to grow any north of here, but for Missouri and Kansas, and Southern Illinois it would be fine corn. The ear looks a good bit like my Jumbo, except that the grains are wider and heavier. It is the widest, heaviest grain of any yellow corn. If you want a new stock of Golden Beauty I will be pleased to "show" you. For prices see page 23.



GOLDEN BEAUTY—The big Missouri Corn.

Ear Seed Corn or Graded Shelled Seed, Either One; Both Good; and Your Money Back on Either One if Not O. K.



Red 90-Day, or Early Bloody Butcher. Extra Early, Hardy and Prolific.

This variety was brought here from Illinois the "grasshopper year" (1875) by farmers who had to replant their corn in June and July, after the grasshoppers had eaten off the first planting. It has been carefully selected and kept pure by some of these farmers ever since, and is the most popular extra early corn grown here. When a man has to replant in June, or has a wet piece of land that is slow getting ready to plant, he always hunts around for some of the Red 90 Day corn and he is sure of a crop. It is also fine for August hog feed. It comes in a couple of weeks before most of the corn, and the hog raisers generally have a few acres of this to start the shoats with before the other corn is fit to feed. Although so early it is a good yielder and made 65 bu. per acre for me this year, but it was good new sod ground.

Description—An extra early corn of medium size, good yield, great vigor and hardiness. Color deep cherry red with white cap. Cob small and pure white. Ears 8 to 9 inches long and rather slender. Rows generally 14. Stalk about 7 feet and moderately heavy. Ears set at about 3 feet. Grains dented and sometimes rough. Remarkably thoroughbred and always comes true to type. Can be planted in this latitude as late as middle of June and make a safe crop. Can be used for main crop as far north as St. Paul.

The grains are sweeter than other field corn and seem to be richer in feeding value. In shoveling out a mixed lot of corn to the hogs I have seen them fight over the red ears. Same way with the calico corn. I don't know whether it is because the red and red striped corn is better quality, sweeter, or whether the stock prefer the red color. It certainly is a valuable corn to grow on account of its extreme earliness, and if you need something for late planting that will make you a good crop of excellent feed, send along your order. Price: See page 28.

Improved Calico

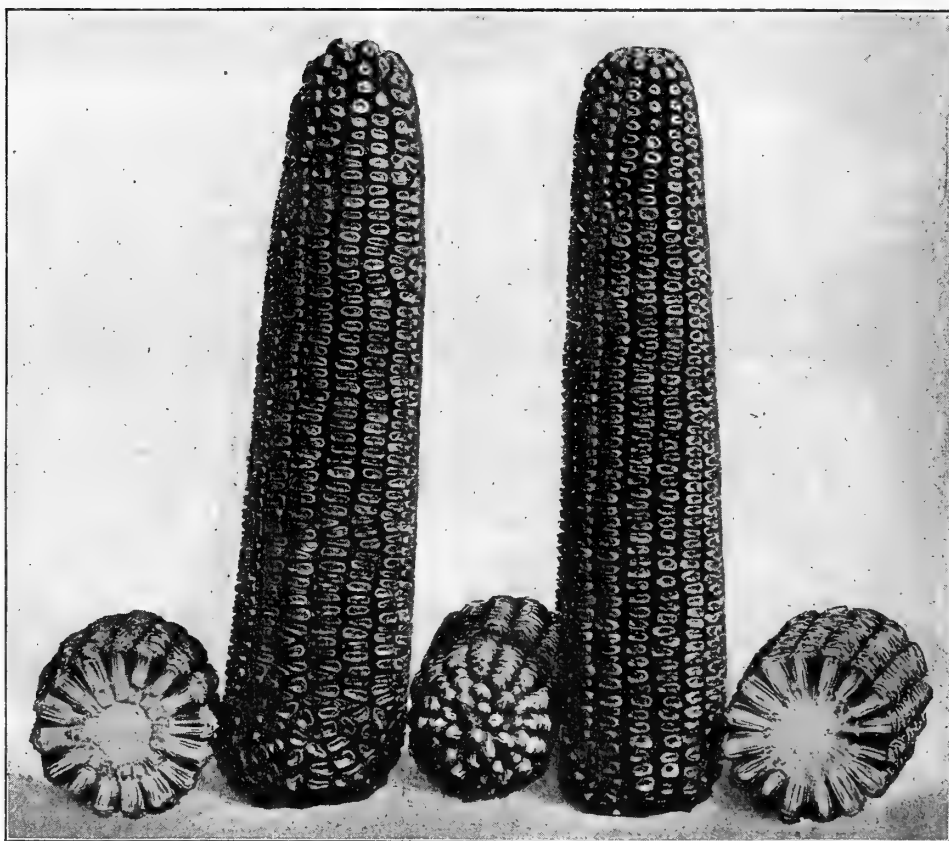
The old fashioned striped calico corn has always been popular as a feeding corn and I have had so much inquiry for a good strain of it that I grew a field of it this year and will offer it for sale. I secured an extra good strain of seed of the large-eared, deep-grained type which is in all but color almost identical with the Shenandoah Yellow. It made a very heavy yield for me both in the field and in the trial grounds, coming right up with the best. The ears run 10 to 11 inches long, that is the best ones, very deep-grained and heavy. Rough-topped ears, finely shaped and well filled at the ends. Color, a combination of red and yellow in stripes. The grain is very rich and is preferred by stock to most other corn. I cannot say whether it is on account of a better taste or because it is softer and easier chewed, but it is a fact that in feeding a mixed lot of corn to hogs or cattle they will pick out the calico ears in preference to the others. Season, 100 days.

Price, same as Shenandoah Yellow. See page 28.

Big Red Corn

I have a limited supply of the genuine old-fashioned "Bloody Butcher" or Big Red corn. It is a big, rough, deep grained corn, a vigorous grower, a good yielder, and a superior feeding corn. Ears cylindrical, very large, rows 16 to 18, grain very deep and very dark red, solid color, season about 110 days. Besides its great practical value as a corn to grow to feed, it is a fine corn to grow for exhibition purposes, as it is very showy and always attracts attention. It is a great favorite with the boys.

For price see page 28.



Improved Calico. A Selected Strain of the Old Striped Calico.

Imperial White (Red Cob)

This is a big, heavy, rank growing white corn, with a red cob. Most corn breeders object to a red cob in white corn, but the fact remains that many farmers prefer it, and it often seems to do better than the white cob white. This may be just a fancy, but there is certainly a strong sentiment in many places in favor of the red cob corn.

It is certainly a good corn any way, and I know you will like it. The ear is large, deep grained, and medium in thickness. Stalk very heavy and stands up well. No down corn.

For price see page 28.

Ear Seed Corn or Graded Shelled Seed, Either One; Both Good; and Your Money Back on Either One if Not O. K.

Report of Yields, Etc., From Trial Grounds

My corn tests this year were on third crop corn land and the root worm had gotten into it in spots so that the results were spoiled for comparison; some parts were as good as last year and some badly hurt. For that reason simply repeat the results of the year previous (1904).

The tests were on a rich piece of ground, the second year from straw-berries. Previous year it had been in corn. It was put in the very best condition and was planted May 17, in rows 3 ft. 6 in., with two stalks every two feet. This would be about the same as regular checked corn, three stalks to a hill, or a little more. It was tended the best I knew with an ordinary six-shovel riding cultivator, and was laid by the last part of June. Each plat was picked and weighed separately, and a record also made of the number of ears, counting nubbins and all. The corn was weighed Nov. 6, and we allowed 75 lbs. per bushel. On varieties of which we had more than one plat the average was taken.

This table represents a great amount of careful, painstaking work, and can be depended on as absolutely accurate. The relation of size of ears and number of ears to rod of row will be found especially interesting. I admit there were some surprises to me in the results, and I think you will find it the same with you, but it is what we are all looking for—the plain unvarnished truth.

| VARIETY | Bu. per A. | Ears to Rod | Av. Wt. Ears | Season |
|--------------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|--------|
| | Yield. | of Row. | Ounces. | Days. |
| Red 90 Day | 79.3 | 13.5 | 9.3 | 88 |
| Large Red | 86 | 13.2 | 10.5 | 100 |
| Large Calico (average 4 plats) | 105.4 | 16.6 | 10.7 | 100 |
| Longfellow Dent | 89.6 | 15.6 | 8.8 | 90 |
| Golden West | 86.6 | 11.5 | 12 | 105 |
| Shenandoah Yellow (average 6 plats) | 107.4 | 14 | 12.3 | 100 |
| Iowa Goldmine | 83.3 | 13 | 10.2 | 95 |
| Jumbo, or Long John | 119.5 | 14.1 | 13.3 | 110 |
| Perkins Yard Long | 75 | 14.1 | 8.5 | 110 |
| Pride of Michigan | 76.4 | 14.5 | 8.5 | 90 |
| Duly's Hybrid | 81.6 | 13.2 | 8.5 | 95 |
| Reliance Yellow Dent | 93.2 | 16.3 | 9.2 | 90 |
| Funk's 90 Day | 84.3 | 12.3 | 10.9 | 95 |
| Shenandoah Special | 94.7 | 13.7 | 11.2 | 90 |
| Missouri Beauty | 91.1 | 13.9 | 10.5 | 110 |
| Mastodon | 98.7 | 16.4 | 9.6 | 110 |
| Early Ohio | 83.3 | 13.6 | 9.8 | 90 |
| Reid's Yellow Dent (average 4 plats) | 99.1 | 13.9 | 11.3 | 105 |
| Improved Learning | 100.4 | 13.8 | 11.6 | 100 |
| Pride of the North | 83.3 | 24.6 | 5.5 | 80 |
| White Cap Dent | 64.6 | 12.4 | 9.2 | 90 |
| Squaw Corn | 70.4 | 22.2 | 5 | 80 |
| King Phillip Flint (red) | 48.5 | 19.4 | 4 | 80 |
| Longfellow Flint (yellow) | 76.4 | 20 | 6.1 | 80 |
| Iowa Silvermine | 111.1 | 15 | 12 | 105 |
| Minnesota King | 57.4 | 15.8 | 6.9 | 85 |
| Olds Mammoth Flint | 71.7 | 15.2 | 7.2 | 80 |
| Three Eared White | 101.4 | 22.6 | 7.2 | 110 |
| Boone County White | 108 | 14.2 | 12.2 | 110 |
| White Pearl | 107.6 | 17.3 | 11.3 | 110 |
| White Elephant (smooth) | 121.5 | 15.9 | 12.2 | 105 |
| White Elephant (rough) | 123.8 | 14.3 | 13.9 | 105 |

Now these yields may look large to you, but you must remember that the ground was very rich, in the best of order, and tended right up to the handle. The seed was, too, the best I could find of each variety and the stand was perfect. The large fields did not come up to the yields given above, the nearest approach being about 100 bu. per acre on one field.

Corn That Will Make 200 Bu. per Acre—I haven't got it, and furthermore, I don't think any one else has it. If any man talks to you about 200 bu. or even 150 bu. per acre, you make him show his papers.

Ensilage and Fodder Corn

There is a large and increasing demand not only in the East, but in the Central West, for seed corn specially good for ensilage and fodder purposes. It must be corn that will make a rank and vigorous growth of fodder of good quality, and also make a creditable showing of grain. It is important, too, that it stand up well against the wind, so that it may be easily harvested. Western seed corn is for this reason much preferable to Eastern or Southern seed, as it is used to the prairie winds and will stand up well in the face of winds that would blow down any Eastern corn. This showed very plainly in my trial grounds both this year and last, as corn from Eastern seed invariably went down badly, while the seed from Iowa and other Western states stood up perfectly. I sold lots of corn last spring to farmers in the Eastern states, and this fall I wrote to a number of them asking how it stood up and how it succeeded in general. Almost without exception they replied that it stood up far better than any other corn, making a better yield of both fodder and grain. The following varieties are the ones most in favor for fodder purposes, either for ensilage or shocking in the field. The seed is all carefully selected for strong germination, and is an excellent grade, but it is not so closely graded for size and shape of grain as my regular grade. That is the only difference. It is guaranteed to be perfectly satisfactory or you can return it at my expense any time in ten days after you get it.

Red Cob Ensilage—A big rank-growing white corn somewhat similar to White Elephant, but with a red cob. It has been bred up with the idea of making an enormous crop of fodder. It makes big coarse ears that ripen easily in this latitude. Grows about 12 feet high on good land.

Price, 2 Bu. or over at 90c per Bu. Less amounts at \$1.00. Sacks Free.

Leaming Ensilage—This is a special type of Leaming very popular all over the east for fodder corn. It grows about 10 feet high, very leafy, stalk stands up well, and can be planted thicker than the big white corn. Ears yellow, solid, fairly early, and of good size. Always can be depended on for a good yield of both fodder and grain. The Iowa grown seed that I offer is much superior to the Eastern seed, as it is more vigorous and will not fall down so badly. I have a big supply of it and will be pleased to make special prices on large lots.

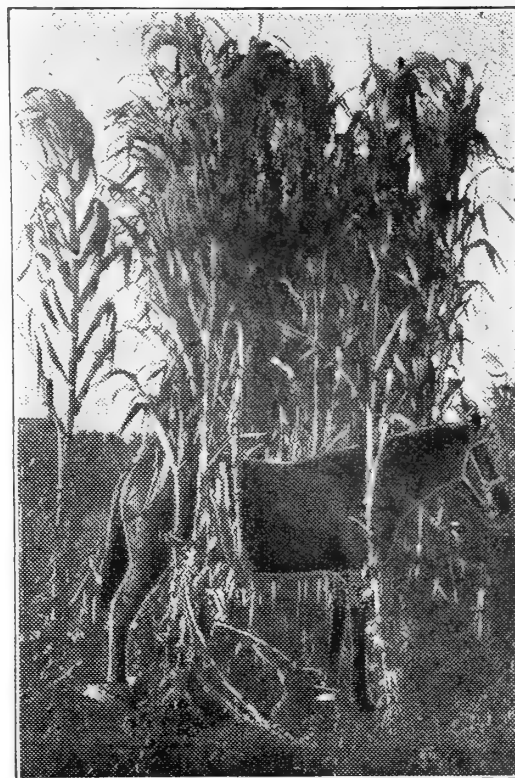
Evergreen Sweet Fodder Corn—This is very much the same as the regular Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn, only not so carefully handled as the garden grade. Is of good germination, a vigorous growthy type and good stuff in every way. It does not grow so large as the field corn but makes sweeter fodder and can be planted very thick. It stools out much more than the field corn, and the stalks being finer the stock will eat it up stalks and all. Price, Bu. \$1.50. 2 Bu. or over at \$1.40.

Longfellow Flint (yellow)—A yellow type of the Yankee or Flint corn. This is the principal corn grown in New England, and in fact all through the extreme Northern edge of the corn belt. It is harder than the dent corn and will stand more cold and ripen much earlier than any dent corn. It will also make a crop on land so poor that the dent corn would be a flat failure. The ears are very long and slender, having 8 rows of broad flat yellow grains. My seed of this I do not grow, but have it grown for me in northern Nebraska, so as to have it as early as possible. Price, Bu. \$1.50. 2 Bu. or over at \$1.40.

Triumph Flint (white)—Very similar to the Longfellow Flint, but ears pure white. Very long ears and a good yielder. Both it and the Yellow Flint stool out like sweet corn and make a big yield of fine fodder that is much relished by all kinds of stock. Same price as Longfellow.

Special Prices on Large Lots—On all the above varieties of fodder corn I have a big supply and can make favorable prices to parties wanting large lots. Write me for prices and samples before you buy. I can save you money.

Ear Seed Corn or Graded Shelled Seed, Either One; Both Good; and Your Money Back on Either One if Not O. K.



Mexican Giant Corn.
Grows 16 to 20 feet high.

Giant Mexican Corn—This corn, which I get from Southern Texas, is originally from Old Mexico. It grows to an enormous height, and I think will make 20 feet. I have had it over 18 feet high. Is too late to ripen well here, but makes an enormous crop of fodder. The ears reach the roasting ear stage here and I think it would ripen all right a little farther south. It is a great curiosity, and if you want something to beat all your neighbors or to show at the fair, this is what you want. Last year I gave away thousands of packages of it free, and will do the same this year. Price, 25c per lb., postpaid. Small packets free to all ordering other seeds, if asked for on order.



Flint, or Yankee Corn.

Price, Bu. \$1.00. 2 Bu. or more at 90c.

Seed Oats

Oats have been a poor crop here for a long time, and the farmers have come to the conclusion that we have got to get in a new stock of oats or give up the business. Like potatoes, the seed from the North seems to succeed much better here than the home grown seed, and I have made arrangements for several cars of seed from the Northwest that I fully believe will make the growing of oats a success here again. This seed is vigorous, full of life and vitality, and it is plump, sound seed. After getting it I carefully grade it over my seed mill, taking out any weed seed that may be in it, and also all the small grains.

Graded Seed—This matter of grading seed oats is a very important one, and there is no question that the taking out of all inferior, light and small grains is of great value in getting a good stand and a good yield. This graded northern seed is worth many times the price of the common home-grown ungraded oats for seed. I only list two varieties, but that is plenty. Many of the highly advertised sorts are simply duplicates of each other.

Early Champion—This is the earliest of all oats, and probably the heaviest. It is sometimes called the "Fourth of July Oats," as in this latitude it ripens about that time. Color pure white; grain rather small, but very heavy. Head upright and branching. Straw short and stiff, always standing up well. The past two years when all other oats fell down, rusted and played smash generally, the Early Champion made at least a fair yield and furnished about the only good feeding oats we had.

Price—Bu. 65c; 2 Bu. or over at 60c. Sacks free.

Lincoln Oats—This is counted the best of all big white oats. It is known and grown all over the country, and is well liked everywhere. It grows tall stiff straw, with big open heads of large heavy plump grains. Very thin hull. My seed is northern grown, pure and true to name and thoroughly graded.

Price—Bu. 65c; 2 Bu. or over at 60c. Sacks free.

Speltz or Emmer—This new grain is not a hybrid, but a distinct and valuable species. It has been grown and known in Europe for a long time, but was never tried here till the last few years. It somewhat resembles rye, and has a somewhat similar manner of growth, but the hull does not separate from the grain. It is sown early in the spring the same as oats, using the same amount of seed to the acre. With us it has made a much heavier yield than oats, as it stands up better and is not affected by the rust that ruined the oats here. The cut alongside shows the shape and appearance of the heads. Its feeding value is about the same as oats, and all kinds of stock seem to relish it. We feed it in a chop feed made of two parts of corn to one of speltz. Everyone around here that has grown it is wonderfully well pleased with it, and next year there will be more of it sown here than there is of oats. It is fine to seed clover and timothy with, as it does not smother them out as oats so often does.

Price—Bu. 65c; 2 Bu. or over at 60c. Sacks free.

Freight Rates on Field Seeds

I get a great many inquiries as to what the freight would be on certain shipments, so I give below a table showing the rates to some principal points. These rates change from time to time so these may not be exact, but they are somewhere near correct.

The least charge that is made is 25c, and where a shipment goes over two or three roads, each road has to have at least 25c out of it, with sometimes an additional trans-

fer charge of 15c at the junction point. Your freight agent can explain this to you.

We route the stuff in what we think is the best way, and the cheapest way, and get the lowest rate possible. If, when the stuff comes, the freight seems exorbitant, pay it and take receipt. Then send the receipt and original bill of lading to me, and I will investigate, and if any over-charge have it refunded.

RATES ON FIELD SEED PER 100 LBS., AT THIS DATE, FROM SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

| Iowa | |
|----------------------|-------|
| Albia | 16.29 |
| Council Bluffs | 9 |
| Burlington | 23.04 |
| Cedar Rapids | 32.21 |
| Des Moines | 16.62 |
| Ft. Dodge | 25.44 |
| Sioux City | 26.43 |
| Mason City | 35.41 |
| Rock Rapids | 34.51 |
| Waterloo | 25 |
| Ottumwa | 11 |

| Illinois. | |
|-------------------|-------|
| Aurora | 32 |
| Peoria | 29 |
| Springfield | 29.25 |
| Rockford | 32 |
| Quincy | 27 |

| Missouri. | |
|-------------------|-------|
| St. Joseph | 17 |
| Kansas City | 20 |
| Bethany | 17.28 |
| St. Louis | 27 |
| Springfield | 37 |

| Kansas. | |
|------------------|----|
| Ft. Scott | 32 |
| Emporia | 45 |
| Atchison | 20 |
| Topeka | 32 |
| Great Bend | 58 |

| Nebraska. | |
|--------------------|------|
| Grand Island | 39.1 |
| Lincoln | 24.1 |
| Schuyler | 29.1 |
| Wayne | 33.8 |

| Wisconsin. | |
|-----------------|----|
| La Crosse | 32 |
| Madison | 32 |

| Other Points. | |
|-------------------------|------|
| Rochester, N. Y. | 53.5 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 43.5 |
| Sioux Falls, S. D. | 32 |
| Fargo, S. D. | 65 |
| Guthrie, O. T. | 72 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 72 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 42 |
| Terre Haute, Ind. | 39 |
| Dallas, Texas | 97 |



Speltz or Emmer.

Results of Corn Experiments at the Page County Iowa Experiment Station.

The State College has established a branch experiment station especially for corn, here in Page County, Iowa, and this year about 30 acres were devoted to experiments along various interesting lines in the study of corn. At the time this catalog is printed the bulletin containing the full report is not yet printed, but the figures given below are exact, and practically official, as they were given me by the man in charge of the station at the same time he sent in his report to the central station. They are very interesting and will be worth a lot of close study. The experiments were strictly impartial, and the results should go far in settling many disputed points.

The land set aside for the experiments was good average corn land, that had been in pasture for several years. It was upland, well drained, not overly strong soil. Plowed in the spring and well worked down. Corn was tended with an ordinary riding cultivator. Picking was done Nov. 8 to Nov. 20, and under instructions from Ames, 80 lbs. per bu. was allowed, although 75 would have been ample.

The work was under the joint control of the County Board of Supervisors, the State College and the County Farmers' Institute. H. L. Knight, an Ames Shortcourse man, had direct charge and did practically all the work.

I have not room for the complete report, but here are the most interesting parts of it.

I am of course, specially proud of the rank that my Shenandoah Yellow and Jumbo Yellow, took in the variety trials, and that is part of why I publish this, but the main reason is that I feel these experiments are of such importance that I want every farmer to know of them. There should be something of this kind in every county of the corn belt.

CHECK VS. LISTED.

Four plats of exactly the same size, (an acre each), were set aside to test the difference in yield between listed, drilled and checked corn, and also to determine the advisability of planting thick and then thinning down to a stand. The checked, drilled, and listed corn were all planted with the same planter, set to drop the same amount of seed in each plat, the listed corn being planted with the planter, using the drill attachment.

The part to be thinned was dropped about 6 kernels to a hill and then thinned down to 3 plants when the stalks were about knee high. The column showing percentages of stand shows the stalks that were there at husking time. The poor stand is accounted for by the fact that the planting was done just before the heavy rain the middle of May and the packing of the soil hindered the corn coming up. Same seed was used in all.

| | Stand | Yield per A. |
|---------------|---------|--------------|
| Checked | 69. % | 58.43 bu. |
| Drilled | 53.06 " | 56.79 " |
| Listed | 51.02 " | 51.47 " |
| Thinned | 93.60 " | 82.83 " |

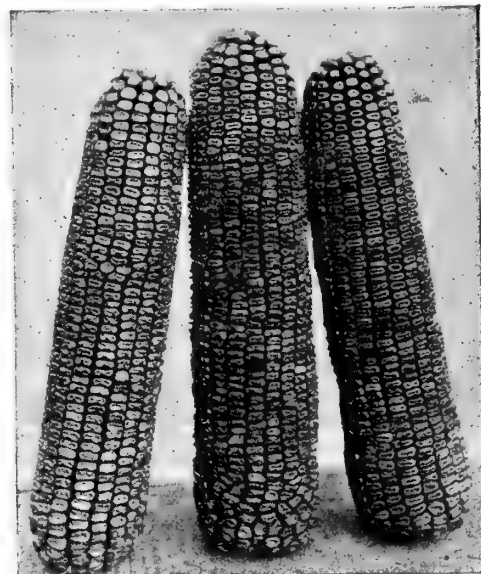
The time spent in the thinning of the acre thinned, was 13 hours.

EFFECT OF DIFFERENT NUMBER OF CULTIVATIONS.

Four plats were set aside, and cultivated two, three, four, and five times respectively. As the growing season was very favorable and the corn did not at any time suffer for moisture, and the ground was not naturally weedy, the results were not so apparent as they would have been under more unfavorable conditions. Here are the figures:

| No. of Cult. | Stand | Yield |
|--------------|-------|-------|
| 2..... | 78.3 | 61.6 |
| 3..... | 78.6 | 65.6 |
| 4..... | 80.3 | 66.8 |
| 5..... | 76.3 | 65.4 |

The stand in the last plat was injured some by gophers, otherwise it would have gone slightly ahead of any of the others.



Shenandoah Yellow, from the variety test. It stood second in yield out of 49 varieties, making 90.73 bu. per acre at 80 lbs. per bu. Reckoned to a moisture free basis it would have taken first rank in yield.

PROPER NUMBER OF KERNELS PER HILL.

There is a great deal of difference of opinion as to the proper number of kernels to plant to the hill, so nine plats were set aside and each planted with a different number of kernels per hill. The seed was the same on all the plats, a large white corn, well tested. The corn was dropped by hand in checks. The plat marked 1½ was dropped one kernel and two kernels alternately, and so on. The stand secured was about 86% of what was dropped. Here are the figures:

| Ker. per hill | % Stand | Yield bu. per A. | Seed Ears | Mkt. Ears | Nubbins | Bad |
|---------------|---------|------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----|
| 1..... | 90. | 42.5 | 47 | 208 | 21 | 15 |
| 1½..... | 82.6 | 51.2 | 53 | 255 | 27 | 12 |
| 2..... | 85.5 | 62.25 | 55 | 331 | 14 | 19 |
| 2½..... | 88.8 | 68.9 | 47 | 389 | 18 | 15 |
| 3..... | 86.3 | 78.15 | 44 | 341 | 19 | 10 |
| 3½..... | 87.4 | 84.82 | 31 | 393 | 17 | 16 |
| 4..... | 79. | 82.57 | 25 | 334 | 14 | 10 |
| 4½..... | 82. | 86.82 | 24 | 370 | 13 | 20 |
| 5..... | 88.2 | 87.01 | 22 | 405 | 44 | 23 |

The plot containing 4 kernels per hill was injured some by gophers as will be seen in the stand. Otherwise the yields would have shown a gradual increase all the way up. However, the size of the ears was much smaller in the thicker plats. The large number of nubbins in the two thinner plats was caused by the corn suckering and making nubbins on these.

THE VARIETY TESTS.

The most interesting part of the whole work was the testing of different varieties of corn. The seed was secured all over the county from farmers and seed men, and two varieties were secured from the state college. The idea was to get just such seed as the farmers were planting and a fairly representative lot was secured. As it was after part of the corn planting had been done, extra good seed of some varieties could not be secured, as it had been already planted. The corn was gathered Nov. 8 to Nov. 20, and under instructions from Ames, 80 lbs. per bu. was allowed, but 75 lbs. would have been ample.

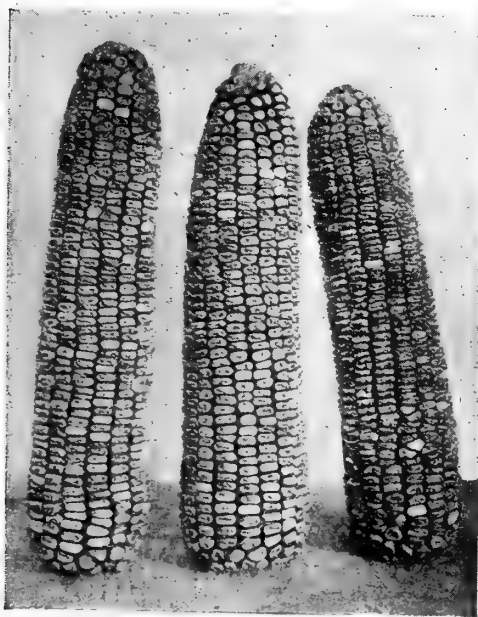
Even at such heavy weights the yield was very large. The heaviest yield was made by a local variety called Missouri Pride, which was brought in from Missouri three years ago. It is a very large yellow corn, rough, deep grained, and a little late. The second best yield was made by Shenandoah Yellow, a well-known mid-season variety. The third best was made by a local white corn of large size. Here are the figures in full of the best 20 out of the 49 varieties tested. For lack of room I cannot give the entire list.

Missouri Pride, the corn that made the largest yield in the variety test, 92.33 bu.

| Rank | Name—Seed furnished by | % Stand | Yield per A. | Rank | Name—Seed furnished by | % Stand | Yield per A. |
|------|--------------------------------|---------|--------------|------|------------------------------|---------|--------------|
| 1— | Missouri Pride—D. A. Wilse | 89.5 | 92.33 | 11— | Cummings—A. Edwards | 86.5 | 86.48 |
| 2— | Shenandoah Yellow—C. T. Huston | 83.2 | 90.73 | 12— | Legal Tender—R. P. Douthitt | 91.7 | 86.27 |
| 3— | White—Lenus Hagglund | 89.5 | 90.52 | 13— | Yellow—C. J. Ahlstrand | 93.9 | 85.74 |
| 4— | White—N. P. Miller | 86.6 | 89.99 | 14— | Leaming—L. H. Kenagy | 92.2 | 85.21 |
| 5— | Jumbo Yellow—Henry Field | 90. | 89.35 | 15— | Reid's Yellow Dent—John Sims | 79. | 84.68 |
| 6— | Legal Tender—Chas. Fletcher | 89.5 | 88.26 | 16— | White—F. O. Patterson | 75. | 82.32 |
| 7— | White—J. L. Borthwick | 82.8 | 87.86 | 17— | Yellow—J. Hart | 85.8 | 82.14 |
| 8— | White—Frank Sar | 87.7 | 87.86 | 18— | Yellow—John A. Rousch | 77.9 | 81.91 |
| 9— | Boone Co. White—Lenus Hagglund | 89.8 | 87.44 | 19— | Legal Tender—L. H. Kenagy | 84.2 | 81.49 |
| 10— | Improved Calico—F. Shannon | 86. | 86.91 | 20— | Legal Tender—W. D. Stitt | 81.1 | 81.49 |

Of the balance, all but two were above 60 bu. per acre, although some were badly cut by poor stands. The land was sod ground plowed in the spring and well worked down. The seed was dropped by hand, 3 kernels to a hill, checked. Each variety was given three equal-sized plats, distributed over the different parts of the field, and the average of these plats was taken to get the yield.

The average of all the white varieties was 78.08 bu. per acre. The average of all the yellow was 78.02 bu. per acre. This goes to show that on good soil there is practically no difference in the yield of white and yellow corn. It is my impression, however, that on thin soil the white corn would show a larger average yield than the yellow corn.





A View of Some Flowers on My Trial Grounds. I Plant Samples There of Every Kind of Flowers I Sell.

ing seeds it is a good plan to drop in a few cabbage or radish seeds as they will come up quick and mark the rows for you. In ordering flower seeds, please give number as well as name, as we have the seed cases numbered to correspond, and it is a big help in filling the orders. Unless otherwise specified, the flowers are in mixed colors as most people prefer them that way. On some I offer separate colors, but in such cases the colors are given.

1 **Ageratum**—Fine plants for masses or for winter blooming in the house; flowers of a brush like appearance, remain long in bloom. 5c.

2 **Alyssum**—This is of easiest culture and its white, fragrant flowers are produced in abundance all summer. Grows about a foot high and makes a mass of fine leaves and little white flowers. 5c.

3 **Antirrhinum or Snapdragon**—Beautiful spikes of gay colored flowers produced abundantly the first season and often the second also. An old favorite, 5c.

4 **Aquilegia or Columbine**—Well known to everyone. A delicate half-climber, many colors. Blooms early in the season, 5c.

ASTERS—My Aster seed is grown by Rohnert, the great California grower, and is by all odds the best to be had anywhere. They are of easy culture and will grow anywhere. Plant the seeds outdoors or in a hotbed. Easy to transplant. Bloom in August and September when other flowers are scarce. Sometimes called fall roses.

5 **Choice Mixed Asters**—All colors and all sizes. A mixture of many varieties, from the Dwarf German to the immense Comet, 5c.

6 **Finest Mixed**—Very choicest florist sorts. Can't be beat at any price. A great range of colors, 10c.

7 **Tall Mixed**—All colors. Mostly the Giant branching, 5c.

8 **Dwarf Mixed**—All colors. Mostly the German quilled, 5c.

9 **White**—Both tall and the dwarf, but all pure white, 5c.

SPECIAL OFFER—One packet each of the above five Asters for 20c postpaid.

10 **BALSAMS or Touch-Me-Not**—This is one of the most satisfactory ones on the list. They bloom early and late, from June till frost. Always cheerful and bright and will grow and bloom anywhere. My seed is by Schmidt, the great Garman flower seed man, and is good stuff. 5c.

11 **Extra Double**—Very fine. Includes the Invincible and Cammellia, 10c.

12 **Calliopsis or Coreopsis**—Very handsome showy plants with hundreds of gorgeous brown and yellow blooms for the greater part of the summer. Easy culture, requires no care. Just plant the seed where you want it and it blooms in spite of anything, and in short time after sowing, 5c.

13 **Canary Bird Vine**—Rapid and handsome climber. Related to the Nasturtium 5c

14 **Candytuft**—Fine for bedding. Grows about a foot high. Mostly white, 5c.

15 **Canna**—A large leaved, lily like plant, with handsome yellow and red blooms. Generally grown from roots, but can be easily grown from seed. Soak the seed before planting, and cut a hole in the end, 5c.

16 **Carnation. Dwarf Marguerite**—Blooms in four months from planting the seed and are equal to the ones grown in greenhouses. Try a bed of them, 10c.

17 **Castor Oil Bean**—Fine for planting singly for decorative effect. Said to keep moles out of the garden, 5c.

18 **Chrysanthemum**—Not the big fall kind, but the annual ones that bloom in the middle of the summer. All colors, 5c.

19 **Cosmos**—New early flowering. Fine for late flowers. Blooms until after frost. Red, white and pink and all shades between, 5c.

20 **Dianthus Pinks**—The old fashioned sweet pink. A hardy annual, easily grown. Also called "China Pinks." Double and single mixed. 5c.

21 **Cypress Vine**—Fine climber. Flowers red and white. Fern like leaves, 5c.

22 **Dahlia**—Can be grown from seed as easily as from roots. Come in a great range of colors. Plant and transplant like tomatoes, 5c.

23 **Extra Fine Double**—Very finest florist sorts. Big and gay. 10c.

24 **Eschscholtzia or California Poppy**—Deep yellow in color. Good for a dry place as they will bloom in spite of dry weather, 5c.

25 **Everlastin or Straw Flower**—Good for winter bouquets. Do not wilt or fade, 5c.

26 **Forget-Me-Not**—One of the old favorites, 5c.

27 **Four O'Clock or Marvel of Peru**—Old fashioned, but none the less beautiful, 5c.

Flowers

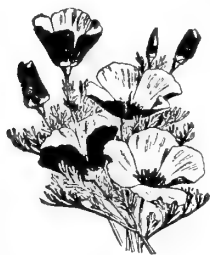
Flowers may seem out of place here next to seed corn, but it seems to me that if the farmer can afford to treat himself to some new seed corn, the madame might have a few flower seeds to liven up the front yard. There is nothing that adds to the charm of a farm home like plenty of bright flowers. Not the green house kind, but the hardy and lovely old favorites that have come down to us from the time of our grandmothers. Some of the newer flowers are all right, but for my part I prefer the pansies and pinks, sweet peas, poppies, sturctions, hollyhocks, and all the home-like flowers that we never tire of.

In making up my list of flowers I have had the farm flower garden in mind and have chosen ones that will grow and bloom with the least care, the ones that will not complain if a few weeds are left in, and can stand a little dry weather on a pinch. I maintain the same high quality and liberal measure in flower seeds that I do in other departments. They must be in keeping with the big red packets of vegetable seeds and the seed corn in the ear. I handle only the very best strains, the same that you would get from Burpee or Vick or Vaughan, and I know they will please you. I get the seeds in bulk from the best growers—American, German and French—and put them up in good liberal, farmer size packets, not the two for a cent size you sometimes get.

Culture—Most flower seeds should be planted shallow, say three times the diameter of the seed, and kept covered with an old cloth or carpet till sprouted to prevent drying out. Plant in rows for easy tending and keep the weeds pulled out, but be sure first that they are weeds. With slow grow-



ANTIRRHUM OR SNAPDRAGON



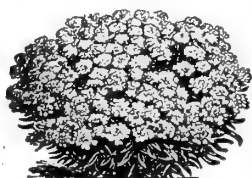
CALIFORNIA POPPY



CANNA



DAHLIAS



SWEET ALYSSUM.



ASTER TALL MIXED



CASTOR BEAN.



IMPERIAL JAPANESE MORNING GLORY.

Flowers

(Continued)



PHLOX DRUMMONDI.



POPPIES



Annual Pink

Special 25c Collection of Flower Seeds—For those who do not care for a large list of flowers I have made up the following collection of 8 pkts. of popular flowers, all easily grown: Nasturtium Dwarf, Pansies, Poppies, Sweet Peas, Pinks, Balsams, Phlox, Verbenas. One regular sized packet of each for 25c.

GOURDS—Fine for climbers. Useful as well as ornamental. 28—Fancy Mixed, 5c. 29—Nest Egg, 5c. 30—Dipper, 5c. 31—Sugar Trough, 5c.

32 **Glory of Asia or Kochia Scopara**—A green bush looking like Arbor Vitæ but grown from seed in a couple of months. Covered with red blooms in the fall, 5c.

HOLLYHOCK—A favorite with everyone. Tall and stately and always handsome.

33—Finest Single, 5c. 34—Finest Double 10c.

35 **Larkspur**—Blue, red and white in tall spikes. Easy to grow, 5c.

36 **Marigold**—Another old fashioned flower, 5c.

37 **Mignonette**—Very sweet. Fills the whole garden with fragrance, 5c.

38 **Moon Flower**—A quick and rank growing climber. Large white flowers several inches across. Open in the evening, 5c.

MORNING GLORY—A common but popular climbing vine. Will grow anywhere.

39 **Common Mixed**—The kind you have always known. Many colors, 5c.

40 **Imperial Japanese**—Finest mixed. This is imported seed and very fine. Plant and tend like common ones, 5c.

NASTURTIUMS—These are about as satisfactory flowers as you can plant. They will grow and bloom anywhere and, in fact, do better in hard poor soil than in rich dirt. They come into bloom early and stay till frost kills them. Colors are all shades of red and yellow. The climbing sorts are fine to train up to a window.

41 **Dwarf or Tom Thumb**—Grow about a foot high. A mass of blooms all summer. All colors. Oz. 15c, pkt. 5c.

42 **Tall or Climbing**—I have the popular Lobbianum strain. Oz. 15c, pkt. 5c.

PANSIES—Everyone is fond of pansies, and everyone rich or poor should have a bed of them. They are easily grown and a constant delight. Plant early in the spring either outdoors or in the hotbed. Will do well almost anywhere, but do best in a cool place, a little shaded. I have the very finest imported seed and for size and brilliant coloring you cannot beat it anywhere. Packets contain about 150 seeds each.

43 **Prize Mixed**—The German Imperial strain. This seed is from Schmidt, the great German grower, and you cannot beat it at any price. Flowers are of the largest size and of all imaginable colors. Most seedmen ask 25c for this grade, 10c.

44 **Choice English Mixed**—A fine mixture. All colors, 5c.

45, 46 47, 48 **Separate Colors**—White, blue, black and yellow, each 5c.

SPECIAL OFFER—One packet each of the six Pansies listed above (regular price 35c) for 25c, postpaid. Will make a fine bed.

49 **Petunia Hybrida**—Fine mixed. The large single kind, 5c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI—An easy growing annual that will bloom all summer till cut down by frost. It will seed itself and come up in the spring. Comes in all colors from white to dark red. About a foot high.

50 **Grandiflora**—Finest mixed. The large flowering kind, 5c.

51 **Starred and Fringed**—Odd and curious shapes, 5c.

POPPIES—These are my favorite flowers. They will grow and bloom in any kind of soil and in any kind of weather. They ask no odds of anyone. The colors are so brilliant and showy that they attract more attention than anything on the place. As someone has said, "They are red and not ashamed of it." My bed of poppies was the admiration of every passer this last summer and in July when it was so dry nothing else would bloom, the poppies were on hand fresh and beautiful every morning.

52 **Finest Mixed**—These are the ones I had in my garden last summer. I saved seed from all the best ones of all kinds and made one grand mixture of it. It has all kinds and all colors, double and single. Many are the tall stately kinds. Oz. 40c, pkt. 5c.

53 **Double Peony Flowered**—Tall growing and look like a large peony. All colors and shades, pkt. 5c.

54 **Double Carnation Flowered**—Like a carnation but much larger, 5c.

55 **The Shirley**—Finest of all the dwarf poppies. Very early, 5c.

56 **New Dwarf Shirley**—A new and improved Shirley. Fine colors, 5c.

PORTULACCA OR ROSE MOSS—Fine for rock piles and other places where it is hard to get anything to grow well. This is kin to pursley and will grow anywhere.

57 **Finest Single**—All colors, 5c.

58 **Finest Double**—A very fine mixture producing nearly all double blooms, 10c.

59 **Salvia Splenden** or Scarlet Sage, 5c.

60 **Scabiosa** or Mourning Bride—All colors, 5c.

61 **Stocks**—Large flowering dwarf. All colors, 5c.

62 **Sweet William**—An old favorite, 5c.

SWEET PEAS—This is probably the most popular flower in America. It is loved by everyone, both for its beautiful coloring and for its delightful fragrance. I have a very fine strain of seed and you cannot get any better no matter what price you pay. I used to list several grades of them, but it is no use when the best are as cheap as they are now. Plant very early in the spring, as early as you can work the soil, and give them good ordinary culture.

63 **Finest Eckford's Mixed**—This includes all the best Eckfords and also a sprinkling of what is known as the California Giants. It has every imaginable color and all of large size. I have taken great pains with this mixture and I do not think there is any better to be had anywhere. Oz. 15c, large pkt. 10c.

64 **Choice Mixed**—Next to above, the best mixture to be had. Oz. 10c, pkt. 5c.

65 **Double Mixed**—Something new. A true sweet pea but double, 5c.
66 **Cupid Dwarf Sweet Peas**—Grows only about 8 inches high and needs no stakes or trellis. All colors. 5c.

Named Varieties—The following are the very best:

67 **Apple Blossom**—Bright rose and pink

68 **Blanch Burpee**—Eckford's large pure white

69 **Blanche Ferry**—The popular pink and white

70 **Brilliant**—New, bright scarlet

71 **Celestial**—Delicate azure blue

72 **Dorothy Tennant**—Deep rose mauve

73 **Emily Lynch**—Deep rose pink, shaded buff

74 **Gray Friar**—Beautiful watered purple and white

75 **Ramona**—White, splashed with pink

SPECIAL OFFER—One packet each of the above named sorts, a packet of the Cupids, a packet of the double ones and an ounce of the best mixed, 11 large packets and an ounce all together, sent postpaid for 25c. This collection will plant a double row 25 feet long.

76 **Verbena**—Finest Mammoth mixed. All colors, 10c.

77 **Choice Mixed**—All colors, 5c.

78 **Wild Cucumber**—A native climber that is valuable where you want quick results. Soak seed in water before planting. 5c.

79 **Zinnia**—One of the old standbys. 5c.



MARIGOLD



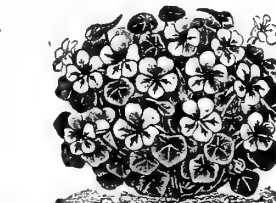
SALVIA OR SCARLET SAGE



DOUBLE ZINNIA



TALL NASTURTIUM



DWARF NASTURTIUM



PANSIES

80 **Wild Flower Garden Mixture**—A mixture of the common annuals that are easy to grow and will do well anywhere. Contains over 100 varieties. Sow all together and make a mixed garden of it. Nice for children, who always want a great variety in a small space. Large sized packets, 10c.

Each
Oz. 10c
Pkt. 5c

Summer Flowering Bulbs

There is no class of flowers and vines more satisfactory and sure to do well than the summer flowering bulbs. They have enough life stored up in the bulbs to go ahead and bloom and do well in spite of anything. They are sure to grow and in most any kind of soil. The best advice I could give as to culture would be to plant and tend them just like potatoes.

There are many varieties that I could offer, but I think best to list only a few of the prime favorites. Ones that are liked by every one and are of the easiest possible culture. As most of them are field grown they are strong heavy bulbs, and used to ordinary care. They are not weakly pampered green house stuff. I have made the prices low as I grow these in big lots like potatoes and have plenty of cellar room to handle them. Prices include prepayment of postage or express.

DAHLIAS—The Dahlia is the queen of fall flowers as the rose is of the early summer. They much resemble a rose in appearance and except for the fragrance they are the equal of roses in every way. They are as easily grown as potatoes, will grow in any kind of soil, and give continuous bloom in the greatest profusion from late July till after frost. They cover a time of the year when other flowers are scarce and are fine for bouquets or decorating of any kind. The colors range from pure white to the darkest red and show all the shades between. The roots can be taken up in the fall and stored like potatoes till spring, when a single hill can be divided into roots enough to set a big bed. Mine are from the finest named sorts, but I have not tried to keep them separate. I have thrown away all the poor ones and kept only the very finest. It is a collection that would be hard to equal.

Dwarf or Pom Pom Dahlias—These grow from one to two feet high and are a perfect mass of bloom. They are earlier than the big ones and while the flowers are a little smaller, they are even more double and brilliant. All colors. See price below.

Giant or Tall Dahlias—These are the big fellows that grow often four feet high. The blooms are of enormous size, very double and of the most brilliant colors. I have been selecting these for years and they are hard to beat. All colors.

Price of Dahlias—By mail, strong bulbs, each 12c, 5 for 50c, dozen \$1.00.

CANNAS—These are fine for decorative effect on the lawn. They are tropical looking, and the rank green foliage, and gay red or yellow flowers make a brilliant sight. They will grow anywhere but prefer rich, moist soil. Don't plant till the ground is warm. Get them early and start in a flower pot in the house, ready to set out. I used to have over 20 varieties but have sifted them down to 6 of the best ones and don't think the selection could be improved

at any price. They are all of the improved French type, with enormous flowers and beautiful foliage. Field grown roots.

Price of Cannas—Strong roots, each 12c, 5 for 50c, dozen \$1.00, all postpaid.

Gladiolus—Every one is familiar with the Gladiolus, but many do not realize the improvement that has been made in this popular flower in the last few years. The old fashioned red and yellow type is a thing of the past, and the new ones are the most delicate pinks, whites, stripes and shades imaginable. The size of the flower has been wonderfully improved too.

I have the finest collection in this part of the state. It has taken all prizes at the fair here for several years past. I have added from time to time most of the best of the named varieties but have not tried to keep them separate. The bulbs are of large size, grown in good soil, and are free from any disease or defect. In short it is the finest stock of bulbs I ever saw. You couldn't get better no matter what you paid.

Price—Extra large bulbs, each 4c, dozen 40c, postpaid. Special price on large lots by express.

Caladium or Elephant's Ear—These plants do not bloom but are valued for the appearance of the enormous leaves. They grow often 3 feet in length and make a fine background for smaller plants or flowers. Start in a flower pot in the house, and set out when the ground is warm. Give rich soil and plenty of moisture. The roots can be saved over for another year.

Price—Large bulbs, each 15c, 2 for 25c, postpaid.

Tuberose—Tall spikes of pure waxy white flowers with a delicious fragrance; grow well anywhere; bloom all fall; specially fine for button hole bouquets. The bulbs I offer are extra large size, sure to bloom. Many houses send out what are known as "mailing size" that seldom bloom. Mine are big fellows.

Price—Each 5c, dozen 50c, postpaid. Large lots by express at special prices.

Cinnamon Vine—A beautiful and hardy climbing vine. Will cover a window or porch very quickly as it has the big bulb to help start it off. Dark, glossy, green foliage and delicate white flowers with a cinnamon fragrance. Strong bulbs, each 5c, dozen 50c, postpaid.

Madeira Vine—A beautiful and very rapid growing climber. Grows from a root like a potato. Leaves very thick and dark green, making a dense shade. Long sprays of small white flowers.

Price—Strong bulbs, each 5c, dozen 50c, postpaid.

Rudbeckia or Golden Glow—Not strictly a bulb, but much the same. Makes a tall bush and great masses of bright yellow flowers much like Chrysanthemums. Hundreds on a bush. Blooms in July and August. Roots live over in the ground and can be divided like Peonies.

Price—Strong roots, each 15c, 2 for 25c postpaid.

Special Offer—A dozen bulbs or roots, assorted to suit yourself, \$1.00, postpaid. This gives you a chance to have an assortment of dahlias, cannas, caladiums, vines, etc., a few of each, and still get the benefit of the dozen prices. All good strong bulbs.

Remember my bulbs are not "mailing size" trash, but are the real thing. Big healthy field grown stock that is sure to grow and bloom.



Double Dahlia



TUBEROSE.



CALADIUM



Gladiolus



Photo of Some of My Choice Named Varieties of Gladiolus.

Extra Choice Named Varieties Dahlias

Many flower lovers prefer named sorts of dahlias and gladiolus and such flowers, as they know then just what to expect, so I have grown a supply of the best kinds known, securing for my stock to start with, bulbs from the greatest specialists. Each variety is the best one known for its color and season.

Here is my list:

Lilac Giant—Very large and double lilac and purple. A rare color in Dahlias.

Wm. Agnew—Largest dark red dahlia known. Very large, and very double. Free blooming, and very satisfactory in every way.

Glori De Lyon—Largest pure white. Very large and double; much like Wm. Agnew except in color.

Snow White—Not quite so large as Glori de Lyon, but much freer blooming. Begins blooming very early, and blooms steadily till frost. Perfectly rounded double form, and a compact sturdy bush. This is my favorite of all the white dahlias.

La Petit Barbara—Dwarf or Pompom, pure white, double, and like all the Pompoms, very free blooming.

Vesta—Another pure white Pompom. Very similar to the preceding.

Red Indian—Deep coral red, very free blooming and very satisfactory. This is the best of the red pompoms.

Clifford W. Burton—Very free blooming large yellow. Will bloom longer and set fuller than any sort I know.

Giant Dark Red—Very large and double, of a deep purple color. Very showy and always attracts lots of attention.

Queen of the Belgians—Very large double pink.

Floral Park Jewel—Variegated color. Peculiar and pleasing.

Miss May Lomas—Large pure white.

Lemon Giant—Very large light yellow; very double; largest yellow known.

Sundew—Orange red; medium size, very handsome. The color and form are both almost perfection.

Henry Patrick—Large pure white. Very beautiful.

Miss Thatcher—Large yellow.

Rudolph Kuhl—Variegated, red and pink and white; very fine.

Box Tom—Red show dahlia. Very fine.

Purity—Pure white Pompom. Small bush literally covered with bloom.

Prices—Named Varieties—Any of the above varieties, good strong bulbs, by mail postpaid, 15c each; any 4 for 50c, either all alike or assorted. Prices on large lots on application.

For prices on mixture of Dahlias see opposite page.

The Finest Named Gladiolus

The list below is the finest assortment of named gladiolus that it would be possible to make up. Every one is a leader in its class. Note photos alongside of some of them. The mixture on the opposite page is a good mixture, but of course you cannot tell beforehand what colors you will get. By buying from this list you will get just exactly the colors you want, and the very finest types of those colors. The price named below is the cheapest that really first-class named Gladiolus have ever been offered. The bulbs are good size, sound and first-class in every way, and warranted to come true to name.

Culture—Plant about May 1st; make a furrow about five inches deep and plant about six inches apart; do not cover over two inches deep at first, but as they grow, pull the dirt in around them. This places them deep enough so that the hot summer sun does not heat the bulbs, and helps support them when in bloom; plant in good rich garden soil in full sunshine.

DESCRIPTION OF MY FAVORITE VARIETIES OF GLADIOLUS.

Splendor—A fine flower of a soft rose color, large magenta stains on petals with purple and white mottlings. About four inches in diameter.

Wm. Falconer—A beautiful, large flower, often five inches in diameter; spike of great length, often bearing twenty or more flowers; light pink and bluish freely mottled and intermixed.

African—The darkest gladiolus of this class; dark crimson, shaded black with pure white throat, fine long spikes of flowers of good size.

Addison—A good gladiolus of a dark amaranth red with white stripe through petals.

May—Of rank growth, often five feet in height; pure white ground, pencilled crimson.

Madam Moneret—Delicate rose, sometimes slightly marked carmine; plant lots of them; a half dozen spikes of this variety in a vase makes as fine a bouquet as you ever saw.

Lemoines Hardy Hybrids or Butterfly Gladiolus

These gladiolus are not as large as the other varieties, but the colors are deeper and more pronounced; generally bloom a little earlier than the other varieties.

Atlas—Clear violet, large velvety maroon blotch.

De Cheville—Salmon, red buff blotch.

Marie Lemoine—Large spike of fine flowers; upper divisions pale cream color, flushed salmon lilac, lower divisions spotted violet and yellow.

Vashti—Creamy white, blotched carmine; a fine large flower, as large as many of the Childsii; shaped more like a lily than a gladiolus.

Price of Named Gladiolus—Any variety listed above, 5c each; 6 for 25c; dozen, 50c. All postpaid.

Special Offer—All 10 varieties, one each, and 1 dozen best mixed, all for 75 cents postpaid.



Lemoine's Butterfly Gladiolus

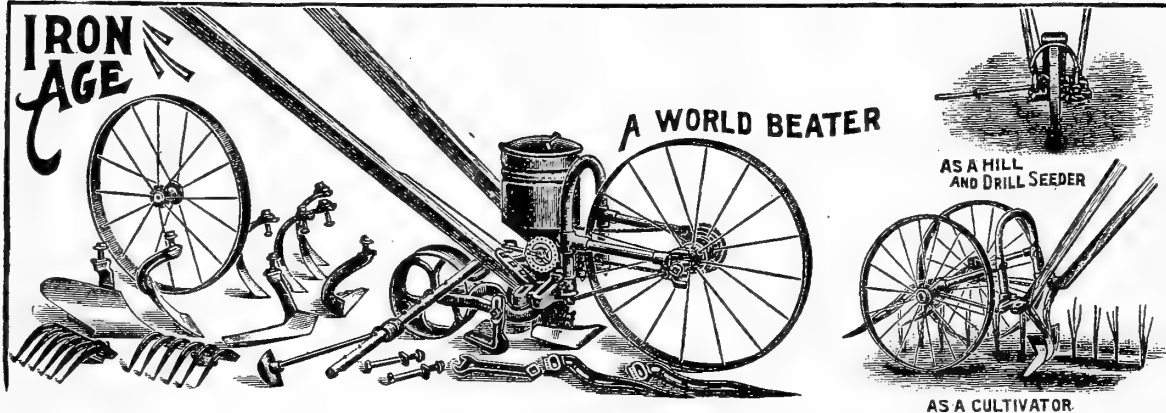
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS

It is a curious fact that the farmer who will have nothing but the very best of farm tools, such as riding plows, cultivators, seeders, etc., will use in his garden the same old implements that were used by his father and grandfather or, what is worse yet, make his wife use them. There has been just as much improvement in garden tools as in other lines, but few farmers seem to be aware of it. With modern tools a garden can be tended with one-fourth the time and in much better shape than by old methods. Besides, and here is the finest part of it, the boys will do it and do it gladly, for it is a well-known fact that a boy is generally crazy to use any machine that has wheels on it. It is the old drudgery of the hoe and rake and weeder that has disgusted him with gardening.

Plant your garden in long, straight rows with a good drill and tend with a wheel hoe, and you will have by far the best garden with the least work you ever had.

THE IRON AGE GARDEN TOOLS.

I have used the Iron Age garden tools for several years and have sold lots of them, and I have never heard a complaint yet. I consider them the best now before the public. I offer here the two best sellers, but I can furnish you any special tool you want. If these do not suit you, write for complete special catalog of Iron Age goods.



Iron Age, Combined Drill and Double Wheel Hoe—This is something on the style of the Planet Jr. implements that are so well known, but is in my opinion much better. It is a combination tool and can be used either as a drill or as a wheel hoe and is a success either way, which is not always the case with combination tools. It is remarkably durable and hard to break, being made of malleable iron instead of castings. The wheels are high and so do not choke easily. It will drop either in hill or drill and is easily adjusted. I strongly advise it as being superior to any other garden tool made. **Price complete, as shown, \$11.00.** Delivered anywhere east of the Rocky Mountains.

Drill Only—If desired the Iron Age can be shipped as a drill only, without cultivator attachments. **Price, \$7.50.**

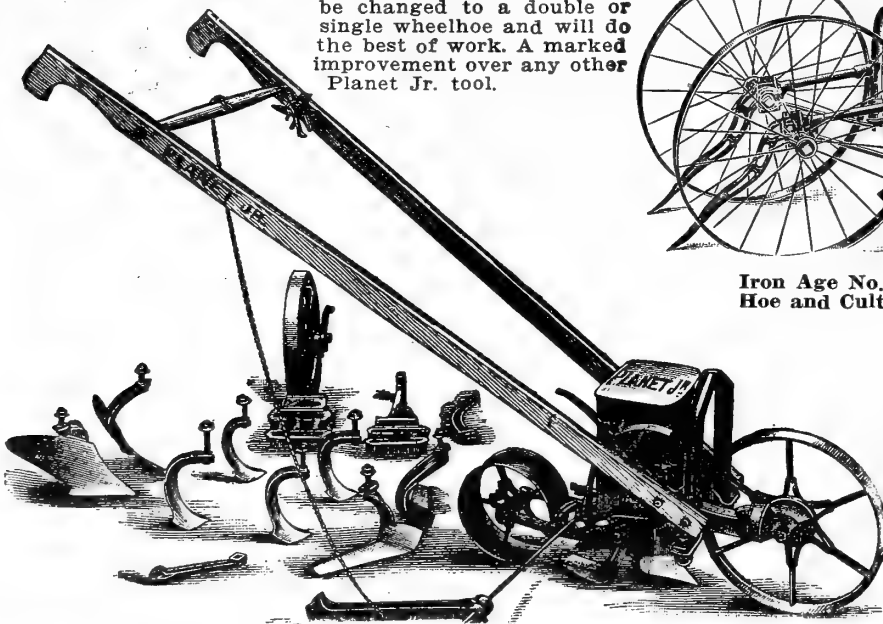
Iron Age Double Wheel Hoe and Cultivator—For parties who wish a wheel hoe and cultivator independent of the drill this No. 13 Iron Age is the best thing to be had. It is a two wheeler, working both sides of the row at once. It has two pairs of cultivator teeth, and a pair of wide hoes. These are all the attachments that I have ever found necessary, but others can be added if wanted. For tending onions you should have the combined drill shown above, and this double wheelhoe. Then when the weeds get bad you can work two cultivators at once. I wish to repeat that this is the best of all the garden cultivators and is the sort I use mostly myself.

Price as shown, \$5.00.

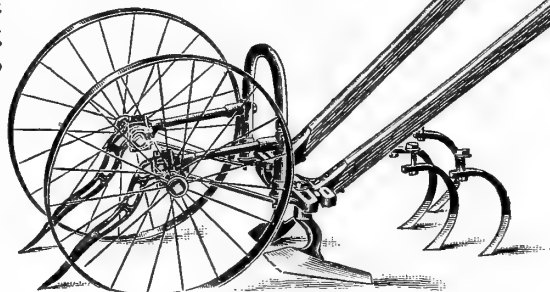
PLANET JR. TOOLS.

These are well known and have been the standard of quality for twenty years. There are many different styles of them, but I have chosen a few of the best and most popular. I can supply others if you want them.

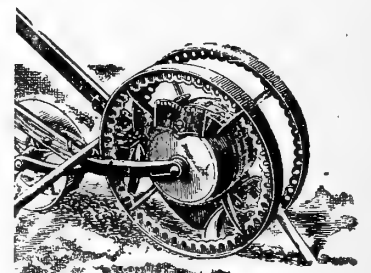
New Style Hill and Drill Seeder and Double Wheel Hoe—\$13.50 f. o. b. here—This is the latest thing out in garden tools and is fine. It will drop in hills at any distance you wish, or it will drill the seed. Can be changed to a double or single wheelhoe and will do the best of work. A marked improvement over any other Planet Jr. tool.



No. 25 New Style Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Double Wheelhoe, \$13.50.



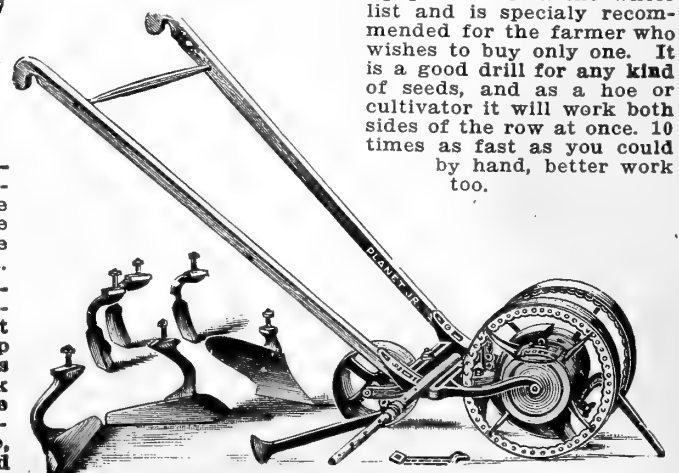
Iron Age No. 13, Double Wheel Hoe and Cultivator. Price \$5.00.



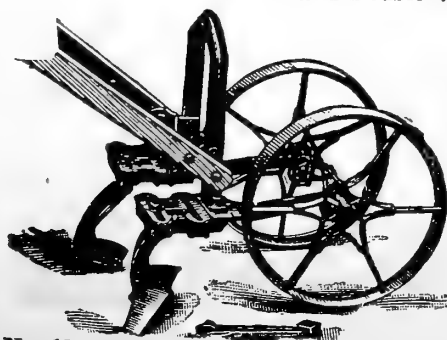
No. 2 Drill Only. Price \$7.50

No. 2 Drill—\$7.50 f. o. b. here—This is like the No. 1 listed below, except that it is meant to be a drill only and has no wheelhoe attachments. The hopper is larger too, and the wheels slightly higher. It is meant for market gardeners who want an extra good drill and prefer to have the wheelhoe separate. Good idea, too.

No. 1 Combined Drill and Double Wheel Hoe—\$9.00 f. o. b. here—This is the most popular one in the whole list and is specially recommended for the farmer who wishes to buy only one. It is a good drill for any kind of seeds, and as a hoe or cultivator it will work both sides of the row at once. 10 times as fast as you could by hand, better work too.



No. 1 Combined Drill and Wheelhoe. Price \$9.00.



No. 13 Plain Wheelhoe. Price \$4.75.

No. 13 Plain Double Wheelhoe—\$4.75 f. o. b. here—This is built especially to be the best double wheelhoe that can be made and is for people who have a drill separate. It is fine for onions and such small stuff.

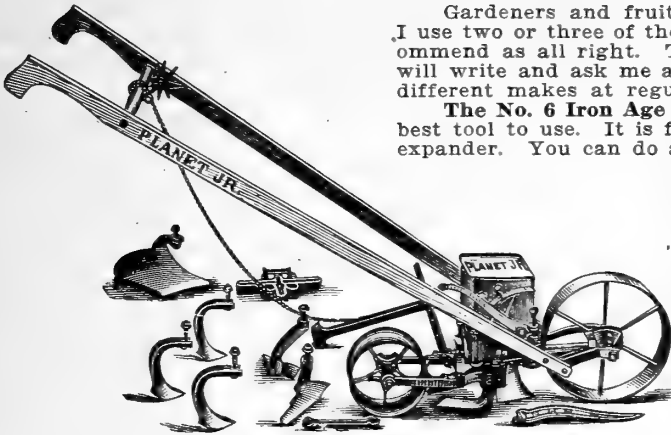
Planet Jr. No. 4, Improved Combined Drill—This has been put out lately by the Planet Jr. people as the best all round drill made. It will drop perfectly in either hills or drills, has perfect regulator, and does fine work in every way. I am now using one myself. It can also be used as a one-wheel cultivator or wheel hoe. **Price, complete as shown, \$10.50.** Delivered anywhere east of the Rocky Mts.

Horse Cultivators

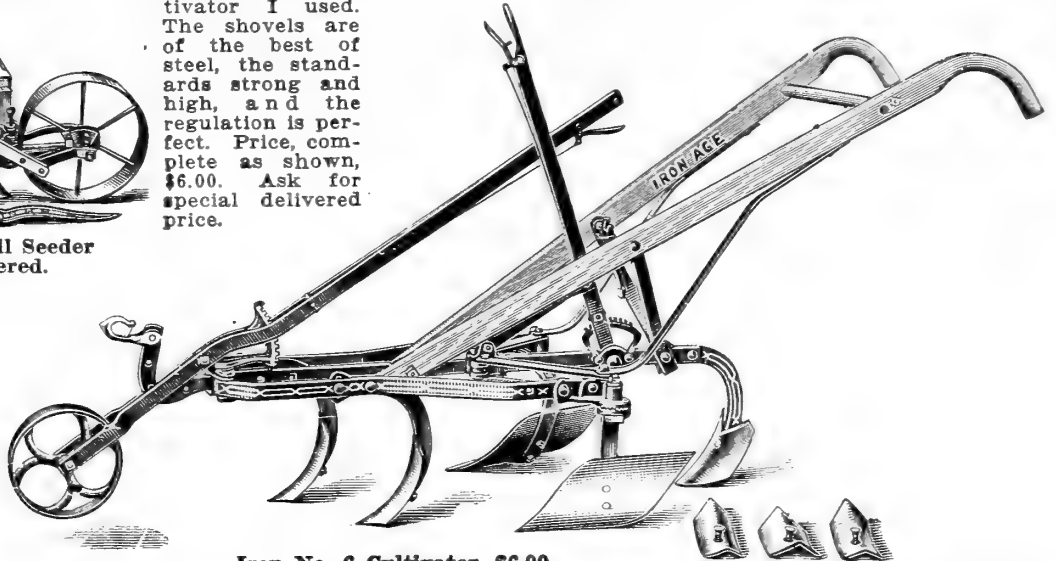
Gardeners and fruit-growers always have use for one horse cultivators and they are a fine thing. I use two or three of them all the time. I list here three of the favorite ones, any of which I can recommend as all right. The prices are for f. o. b. here, but I can make you a delivered price if you will write and ask me about it. There are many other good styles and I can supply you any of the different makes at regular price.

The No. 6 Iron Age Horse Hoe—For general purpose work in garden or orchard this No. 6 is the best tool to use. It is furnished with five shovels and two wide hoes. Has level wheel, and lever expander. You can do almost any kind of work with it, and in fact the first year I was in the gar-

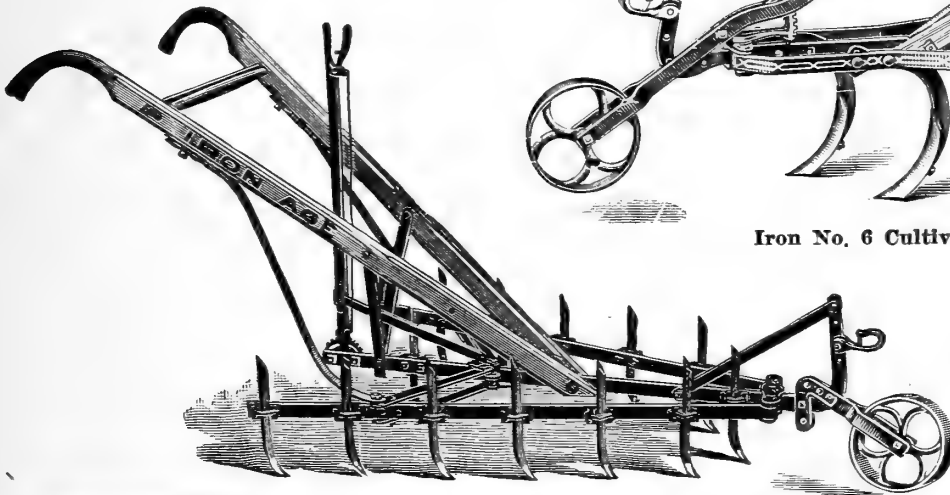
den business it was the only cultivator I used. The shovels are of the best of steel, the standards strong and high, and the regulation is perfect. Price, complete as shown, \$6.00. Ask for special delivered price.



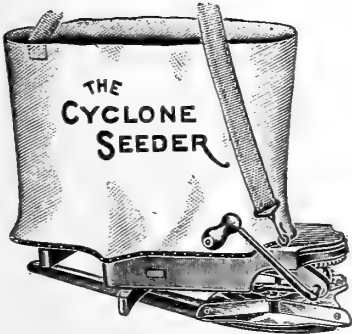
Planet Jr. No. 4, Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Cultivator. Price, \$10.50 delivered.



Iron No. 6 Cultivator, \$6.00.



Iron Age No. 1, Harrow-Cultivator. Price \$5.45.



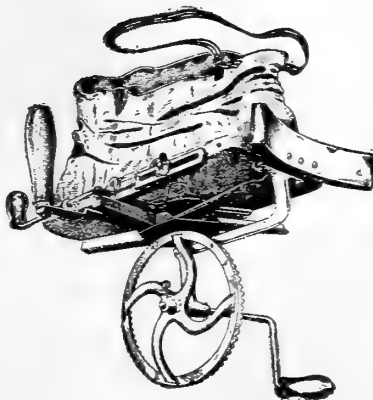
Grass Seeders

I show here the three best makes of grass seeders. You "pay your money and take your choice." They are all good and I have used all three at different times. Of course the \$1.50 one is the best one, but the \$1.00 one is all right and does perfect work. All are guaranteed.

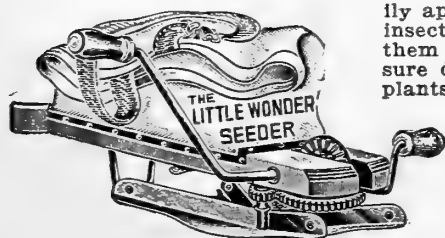
Broadcast Grass Seeder—Perfection Jr.—The Perfection Jr. Seeder is unsurpassed in appearance and quality of work it will do. It is simple, light, strong and durable. Metal parts nickel plated. It is a high grade machine at an attractively low price. \$1.25 f. o. b. here.

Little Wonder Broadcast Seeder—This is the first and only really good seeder sold at a dollar. It does fine work and is almost indispensable to any farmer who has much seeding to do. It will sow a seed and sow it evenly. Price, \$1.00.

The Cyclone Seeder—This is the best seeder made at any price. It is roomy, strong, works evenly, and will sow any kind of seed, any desired thickness. It is fully guaranteed and if not perfectly satisfactory may be returned at my expense. Price, \$1.50.



Perfection Jr. \$1.25 f. o. b. here.



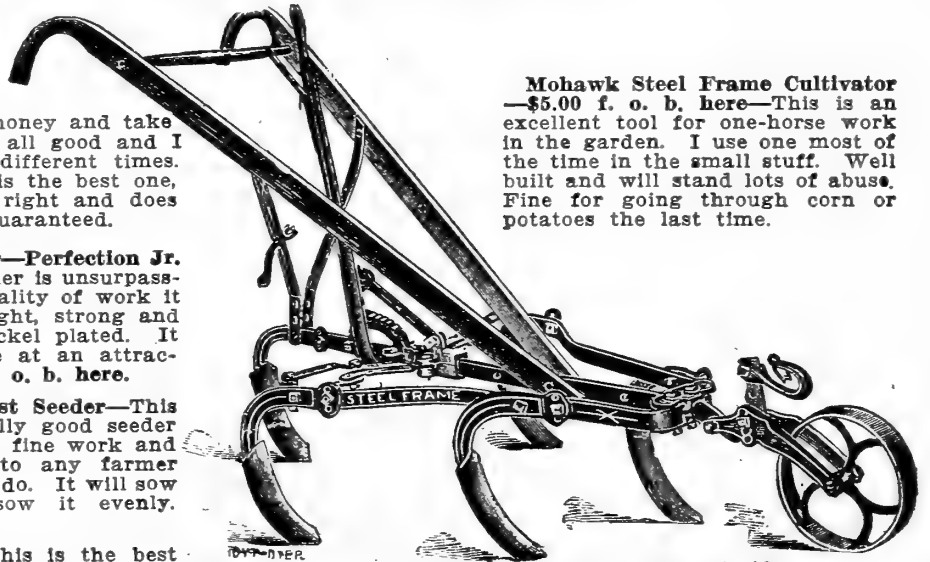
Little Wonder. Price \$1.00.

Slug Shot for Bugs

This powder is the best known remedy for insect pests in the garden. It is easily applied and is sure to drive away the insects. I don't know whether it kills them or just scares them away, but they sure disappear. It can be used on house plants as well as out-door stuff.

Prices—Sifting top tin can, holding 1 lb. 25c, postpaid. Perforated top cartons, same size, 20c each postpaid. In bulk, 5-lb. sack for 35c, not postpaid. Large lots at slightly less price.

Sifters, especially for applying Slug Shot, hold 5 lbs. Price 25c ea.



Mohawk Steel Frame Cultivator. \$5.00.

Mohawk Steel Frame Cultivator—\$5.00 f. o. b. here—This is an excellent tool for one-horse work in the garden. I use one most of the time in the small stuff. Well built and will stand lots of abuse. Fine for going through corn or potatoes the last time.

Chick Food

Next to hatching the chicks the most important thing is to get them started off rightly in the matter of feed. They must have suitable food ready for them. Handling all kinds of seeds and grains as we do here at the seed house, we have an exceptionally good opportunity to prepare a chick food conveniently and with the best materials. The chick food is made up of small seeds, finely cracked wheat and barley, a little finely cracked corn, and a small amount of the finely ground oyster shells and bone that are so necessary for poultry of all ages. I also add some meat meal to furnish the animal element of the food. In fact, it makes a perfect balanced ration for young poultry. It is fed dry in the natural manner and does away with the sloppy corn meal mush messes that have killed so many small chicks. I make prompt shipment by either express or freight. Customer pays transportation charges.

Price: 2c per lb. Sacks free.

Can also supply Balanced Poultry Food specially for laying hens at same price.

Wholesale Prices

This list is for market gardeners and other large buyers, who naturally wish to get the lowest possible prices consistent with high quality. I have made the prices as low as possible and it is the same grade of seed I use myself in my market gardening business, the very best to be had.

Shipment—By express or freight at buyer's expense. If you want small lots to come by mail, add 8c per lb. or 15c per qt. to cover postage.

Terms—Cash with order. I open no accounts. I will ship the seeds C. O. D. with privilege of examination, if you will advance 10% of purchase price with the order, so as to make me safe on the freight charges.

On Large Lots—Let me figure on your bill and make you special delivered prices. I have big stock in some lines and can save you money. It won't cost you much to ask about it anyway. **Make up a Club**—And get the discount.

| BEANS—Bush. | ½ Pk. | Pk. | Bu. |
|------------------------|-------|------|------|
| Round Pod Valentine | 70 | 1 25 | 4 50 |
| Stringless Green Pod | 75 | 1 35 | 5 00 |
| Wardwell's Kidney Wax | 90 | 1 75 | 6 75 |
| Challenge Black Wax | 85 | 1 60 | 6 00 |
| Golden Wax | 85 | 1 60 | 6 00 |
| Perfection Wax | 85 | 1 60 | 6 00 |
| Davis White Kidney Wax | 85 | 1 60 | 6 00 |
| Henderson's Bush Lima | 75 | 1 40 | 5 50 |
| White Wonder | 60 | 1 00 | 3 50 |
| Prolific Tree | 60 | 1 00 | 3 50 |
| Early Six Weeks | 60 | 1 00 | 3 50 |
| Burpee's Bush Lima | 75 | 1 40 | 5 50 |
| Black Valentine | 70 | 1 25 | 4 50 |
| Refugee or 1000 to 1 | 60 | 1 00 | 3 50 |
| Refugee Wax | 75 | 1 35 | 5 00 |
| Dwarf Horticultural | 75 | 1 35 | 5 00 |
| Goddard's Imp. Hort. | 75 | 1 35 | 5 00 |
| Red Kidney | 75 | 1 35 | 5 00 |
| Field's First Early | 1 10 | 2 00 | 7 50 |

| BEANS—Pole. | ½ Pk. | Pk. | Bu. |
|-----------------------|-------|------|------|
| Golden Cluster Wax | | | |
| Tall Sioux | | | |
| Dutch Case Knife | | | |
| Cutshort, or Cornhill | | | |
| Extra Early Lima | | | |
| King Lima | 75 | 1 40 | 5 50 |
| Horticultural | | | |
| Kentucky Wonder | | | |
| Lazy Wife | | | |
| White Creaseback | | | |
| Selbert's Early Lima | | | |
| Missouri Wonder | 80 | 1 50 | 5 75 |

| PEAS. | ½ Pk. | Pk. | Bu. |
|--------------------------|-------|------|------|
| Extra Early Alaska | 55 | 1 00 | 3 75 |
| Improved Extra Early | 55 | 1 00 | 3 75 |
| Fillbasket | 75 | 1 35 | 5 00 |
| Tom Thumb | 85 | 1 65 | 6 00 |
| Nott's Excelsior | 85 | 1 65 | 6 00 |
| Premium Gem | 60 | 1 10 | 4 00 |
| Everbearing | 60 | 1 10 | 4 00 |
| Dwarf Grey Sugar | 75 | 1 35 | 5 00 |
| Horsford's Market Garden | 60 | 1 10 | 4 00 |
| Advancer | 60 | 1 10 | 4 00 |
| Abundance | 60 | 1 10 | 4 00 |
| Marrowfat | 50 | 85 | 3 00 |
| Champion of England | 55 | 95 | 3 50 |
| Dwarf Champion | 60 | 1 10 | 4 00 |
| Gradus | 1 25 | 2 25 | 8 50 |
| Stratagem | 75 | 1 35 | 5 00 |
| Telegraph | 75 | 1 35 | 5 00 |
| Telephone | 75 | 1 35 | 5 00 |
| Potlatch | 75 | 1 35 | 5 00 |
| Clatawa | 70 | 1 35 | 5 00 |

| SWEET CORN. | ½ Pk. | Pk. | Bu. |
|---------------------|-------|------|------|
| White Cory | | | |
| First of All | | | |
| Champion | | | |
| Early Minnesota | 50 | 85 | 3 00 |
| Stowell's Evergreen | | | |
| Early Evergreen | | | |
| Zig Zag Evergreen | | | |
| White Evergreen | 55 | 1 00 | 3 75 |
| White Mexican | 5 | 1 00 | 3 75 |

| ASPARAGUS. | ½ Lb. | Lb. |
|--------------------|-------|-----|
| Conover's Colossal | 20 | 85 |
| Columbian White | 20 | 85 |

| BEETS. | ½ Lb. | Lb. |
|-----------------------|-------|-----|
| Eclipse | 15 | 45 |
| Blood Turnip | 15 | 45 |
| Egyptian | 15 | 45 |
| Long Blood | 15 | 45 |
| Market Gardeners | 15 | 45 |
| Long Red Mangel | 10 | 25 |
| Golden Tankard Mangel | 10 | 25 |
| Giant Feeding Sugar | 10 | 25 |

| CABBAGE. | ½ Lb. | Lb. |
|--------------------------|-------|------|
| Early Jersey Wakefield | 50 | 2 00 |
| All Head Early | 50 | 2 00 |
| Early Winningstadt | 50 | 2 00 |
| Henderson's Early Summer | 50 | 2 00 |
| All Seasons | 50 | 2 00 |
| Genuine Surehead | 50 | 2 00 |

| | | |
|----------------------|------|------|
| Premium Flat Dutch | 50 | 2 00 |
| Large Late Drumhead | 50 | 2 00 |
| Red Rock | 50 | 2 00 |
| Hollander | 65 | 2 50 |
| Charleston Wakefield | 65 | 2 50 |
| Corn Belt | 1 20 | 4 50 |
| Volga | 1 20 | 4 50 |

CAULIFLOWER—Danish Grown.

| | | |
|----------------|-------|------|
| Early Snowball | ½ Oz. | Oz. |
| | 65 | 2 50 |

CARROTS

| | ½ Lb. | Lb. |
|------------------|-------|-----|
| White Belgian | 15 | 50 |
| Oxheart | 20 | 65 |
| Long Red | 20 | 65 |
| Half Long Orange | 20 | 65 |

CELERY.

| | | |
|-----------------------|----|------|
| Golden Self Bleaching | 75 | 3 00 |
| White Plume | 55 | 2 00 |

CUCUMBERS.

| | | |
|----------------|----|------|
| Early Cluster | 25 | 75 |
| Evergreen | 25 | 75 |
| Long Green | 25 | 75 |
| Chicago Pickle | 25 | 75 |
| White Spine | 25 | 75 |
| Green Prolific | 25 | 75 |
| The Emerald | 30 | 1 00 |

EGG PLANT.

| | | |
|-------------------|------|------|
| New York Purple | 1 00 | 3 50 |
| Early Long Purple | 80 | 3 00 |

LETTUCE.

| | | |
|-------------------------|----|----|
| Black Seeded Simpson | 20 | 65 |
| Prizehead | 20 | 65 |
| Hanson | 20 | 65 |
| California Cream Butter | 20 | 65 |
| Iceberg | 20 | 65 |
| Grand Rapids | 20 | 65 |
| Tomhannock | 20 | 65 |
| The Morse | 20 | 65 |
| Marblehead Mammoth | 20 | 65 |

MUSTARD.

| | | |
|-------------|----|----|
| Any variety | 10 | 30 |
|-------------|----|----|

MUSKMELONS.

| | | |
|-------------|----|----|
| Rocky Ford | 20 | 65 |
| Hackensack | 20 | 65 |
| Paul Rose | 25 | 90 |
| Nutmeg | 20 | 65 |
| Emerald Gem | 25 | 90 |
| Perfection | 25 | 90 |
| Cal. Cream | 25 | 90 |

WATERMELONS.

| | | |
|--------------------------|----|----|
| Sweetheart | | |
| Vick's Early | | |
| Ice Cream or Peerless | | |
| Cuban Queen | | |
| Dark Icing | | |
| Cole's Early | | |
| Dixie | | |
| Nabob | | |
| Triumph | | |
| Black Diamond | | |
| Phinney's Early | 15 | 50 |
| Kolb Gem | | |
| Mountain Sweet | | |
| Rattlesnake | | |
| Iceberg | | |
| Alabama Sweets | | |
| McIvor's Wonderful Sugar | | |
| Florida Favorite | | |
| Fordhook Early | | |
| Kleckley Sweet | | |
| Monte Christo | | |
| Halbert Honey | 20 | 65 |

ONIONS.

| | | |
|---------------------------|----|------|
| Large Red Weathersfield | 30 | 1 00 |
| Globe Red Weathersfield | 35 | 1 25 |
| Southport Large Red Globe | 35 | 1 25 |
| Giant Prizetaker | 30 | 1 10 |
| Silver King | 40 | 1 50 |
| Silver Skin | 40 | 1 50 |
| Yellow Globe Danvers | 40 | 1 50 |
| Yellow Danvers, flat | 20 | 75 |
| Australian Brown | 20 | 75 |
| New Queen | 40 | 1 50 |
| Southport White Globe | 40 | 1 50 |
| Bronze King | 25 | 1 00 |

ONION SETS.

Present prices. Subject to Market Changes.

| | Pk. | Bu. |
|-----------------|-----|------|
| Red (bottom) | 70 | 2 75 |
| Yellow (bottom) | 70 | 2 75 |
| White (bottom) | 75 | 3 00 |
| Multipliers | 70 | 2 75 |

PUMPKINS.

| | ½ Lb. | Lb. |
|------------------------------|-------|-----|
| Yankee Field (6 lbs. \$1.00) | | 20 |
| Large Cheese | 10 | 30 |
| Small Sugar | 20 | 60 |
| Big Tom | 20 | 60 |

SQUASHES.

| | | |
|---------------------|----|------|
| Blue Hubbard | 20 | 75 |
| Warty Hubbard | 20 | 75 |
| Boston Marrow | 20 | 65 |
| Essex Hybrid | 20 | 75 |
| Cushaw | 20 | 75 |
| Fordhook | 20 | 75 |
| Summer Bush Scallop | 20 | 60 |
| Fairfax | 25 | 1 00 |

PARSNIPS.

| | | |
|--------------------|----|----|
| Hollow Crown | 10 | 30 |
| Improved Half Long | 10 | 30 |

PARSLEY.

| | | |
|-------------|----|----|
| Moss Curled | 25 | 90 |
|-------------|----|----|

PEPPERS.

| | | |
|----------------|-----------|---------|
| Large Bullnose | 50 | 1 75 |
| Cayenne | 60 | 2 00 |
| Ruby King | 60 | 2 00 |
| Golden Queen | 70 | 2 25 |
| Chinese Giant | Oz. ¼ Lb. | 40 1 50 |

RADISHES.

| | ½ Lb. | Lb. |
|-------------------------------------|-------|------|
| Crimson Giant (grown by originator) | 25 | 1 00 |
| Round Red | 15 | 60 |
| Round White | 15 | 60 |
| French Breakfast | 15 | 60 |
| Long Scarlet | 15 | 60 |
| Lady Finger | 15 | 60 |
| Chartiers | 15 | 60 |
| Strasbourg | 15 | 60 |
| All Season's Mixture | 15 | 60 |
| Iceicle | 15 | 60 |
| Other varieties same price. | | |

SALSIFY.

| | | |
|-------------------------|----|------|
| Mammoth Sandwich Island | 35 | 1 25 |
|-------------------------|----|------|

TOMATO.

| | | |
|---------------------|------|------|
| New Stone | 50 | 1 75 |
| Golden Beauty | 50 | 1 75 |
| Dwarf Champion | 65 | 2 50 |
| Beauty | 50 | 1 75 |
| Ponderosa | 1 00 | |
| Imperial | 50 | 1 75 |
| Early Minnesota | 50 | 1 75 |
| Yellow Pear | 75 | |
| Earliana | 75 | |
| Trophy | 50 | 1 75 |
| Chalk's Early Jewel | 75 | |

TURNIPS.

| | | |
|-----------------------|----|----|
| Early White Milan | 20 | 65 |
| Extra Early Milan | 20 | 65 |
| Purple Top Strap Leaf | 10 | 30 |
| Rutabaga | 10 | 30 |
| Purple Top Globe | 10 | 30 |
| White Globe | 10 | 30 |

RAPE.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------|----|
| Dwarf Essex (English grown) | | 07 |
| 100 lbs. or over at 6c. | | |

PENCILLARIA

| | | |
|-------------------|----|------|
| SAGE—Broad leaved | 35 | 1 25 |
|-------------------|----|------|

GARDEN LEMON

| | | |
|--|----|------|
| | 30 | 1 00 |
|--|----|------|

KALE—Dwarf or tall

| | | |
|--|----|------|
| | 40 | 1 50 |
|--|----|------|

PEANUTS—Early

| | | |
|--|----|------|
| | 60 | 1 00 |
|--|----|------|

KOHL RABI

| | | |
|--|----|------|
| | 40 | 1 50 |
|--|----|------|

SPINACH—Bloomsdale

| | | |
|--|----|----|
| | 10 | 30 |
|--|----|----|

POPCORN—Rice and Queen

| | | |
|--|----|----|
| | 15 | 50 |
|--|----|----|

CITRON

| | | |
|--|----|----|
| | 15 | 50 |
|--|----|----|

SWEET PEAS—Eckford's Mixed

| | | |
|--|----|----|
| | 25 | 75 |
|--|----|----|

NASTURTIUM—Dwarf or Tall.

| | | |
|--|----|----|
| | 25 | 75 |
|--|----|----|

FIELD CORN—See page 28.

| | | |
|--|---|----|
| | 4 | 50 |
|--|---|----|

STRAWBERRIES—Per 1,000

| | | |
|--|---|----|
| | 4 | 50 |
|--|---|----|

ASPARAGUS—Columbian White

| | | |
|--|---|----|
| | 4 | 50 |
|--|---|----|

POTATOES—Write for prices.

ORDER SHEET

To Henry Field, Seedsman, Shenandoah, Iowa.

DEAR SIR:

Please send me the following list of seeds, etc., at once by.....
Mail, Express or Freight.

NAME
Write Very Plainly.

AMOUNT OF ORDER

POST OFFICE

AMOUNT OF MONEY SENT

COUNTY STATE

HOW SENT

SHIPPING STATION

DATE

WHAT RAILROAD

The more careful you are to fill the above blanks fully and clearly, the more certain we are to get the order filled promptly and correctly. Keep a copy of this order just as you send it and save it to check off the seeds by when they come. Be sure to state how the seeds are to be sent, and if your shipping station is different from your postoffice, be sure to give both. I always acknowledge receipt of the order as soon as I get it and send seeds on first train or give you reason why not. If you do not hear from me in a reasonable length of time write again and enclose copy of your order.

HENRY FIELD.

HENRY FIELD.

[illegible]

If this sheet is too short for your order (as I hope it will be) you can paste or pin another sheet of paper on here.
(Over.)



FREE PAGE



ODD, isn't it, to see a whole page in a catalogue given up to things that do not bring me a cent. Fact, though.

In the first place, there are always new things in the vegetable line that I want you to try. If they pan out well I will introduce them next year.

This way I have a chance to tell whether they are going to be worth while listing or not. You enjoy it and it doesn't cost me as much as it would to get caught with a poor novelty that had not been tested in advance. Most of my best new things have been given out in advance this way first.

Then the flowers. I love flowers myself, and I want everyone to have plenty of them. The seed does not cost much, but I know how it is. By the time the garden seed list has been made out and some seed corn added to it the bill looks so big that there is no room for the Madame to add a few flower seeds, and so she has to let them go. Now here is a chance, for the flower seeds, and of the very best too, can be added without cost. All I ask is that you take good care of them and when they bloom, remember who sent them.

Now Read Carefully—Look over this list and pick out what you want. Mark one for each 25c of your order and we will do the rest. When we are filling the orders we look for those marks and send you what you want. You get them just the same whether you order direct or through an agent. One for each 25c of your order.

Vegetables and Field Seeds Free

NOTICE—In case the extras you ask for are all gone, I will give you other numbers in the list that I think will please you. I expect to have enough of all, but may run short at the last of the season.

1. **Watermelon**—A new variety for trial.
2. **Muskmelon**—A new variety for trial.
3. **Popcorn**—The ever popular White Rice. The boys all like it.
4. **Popcorn**—Queen's Golden. Will pop out bigger than any corn I ever saw.
5. **Martynia Proboiscidae**—Sometimes called pickle plant. Grows on a bush like tomatoes, has a very pretty flower, and a green fleshy seed pod used for pickles. Hardy, prolific, and quite a curiosity.
6. **Mustard, Ostrich Plume**—A new variety of edible mustard, with long feathery leaves. Very handsome and very fine eating.
7. **Japanese Beans**—The standard variety grown in Japan for dry beans. Very curious, something like Soy beans, but earlier, and more prolific. Bush and pod are wooly.
8. **Salsify, or Oyster Plant**—Plant and tend like parsnips.
9. **Pencillaria**—The great new fodder plant. Grows 12 feet high. A giant member of the millet family.
10. **Squaw Corn**—The original type of field corn, grown by the Indians at the time of the discovery of America, and grown by them yet. Very early and hardy. Mixed color.
11. **Field Corn**—Mexican Giant. This is no kin to my White Mexican, but is the corn that grows 15 to 20 feet high. See picture in catalog. The seed is imported from Mexico.

Free Flower Seed

12. **Asters**—California, Mammoth, mixed. This is a very choice new strain of asters grown by Rohnert of California, and said to be the largest known.
13. **Mignonette**—Sweet. This is the old-fashioned sweet mignonette that every one loves.
14. **Pansy**—Fine English mixed. A very fine strain of English grown pansy seed that shows a great range of colors.
15. **Pinks**—Double mixed. The old fashioned China pink. Blooms the first year.
16. **Coreopsis**—Annual mixed. A quick blooming popular flower. Yellow and brown in color.
17. **Nasturtium**—Tom Thumb, mixed colors. This is a choice strain grown by Schmidt, the great German seedsman. Plant in poor soil if you want lots of bloom.
18. **Sweet Peas**—Giant California, mixed colors. A special mixture from Rohnert, of California. Claimed to be extra large and bright colors.
19. **Poppy**—Mammoth Snowball. An enormous very double, fringed white poppy from Schmidt. The finest white poppy I ever saw.
20. **Poppy**—Fireball. An enormous very double, fringed poppy of the most brilliant red imaginable. From Schmidt.

22. **Petunia**—Fine mixed. This is not the double kind, but a specially fine strain of the old-fashioned single variety. All colors.

23. **Sweet William**—Single mixed. The old favorite. All colors. Lives over.

24. **Cupid Sweet Peas**—Mixed colors. This is the famous dwarf sweet pea. Grows just like a dwarf garden pea, and is covered with blooms just like the tall sweet peas. Can be grown anywhere and does not have to be staked.

25. **Larkspur**—Mixed colors. The old garden favorite.

26. **Hollyhocks**—This is an extra fine mixture secured from a lady in Nebraska. They include every color imaginable, and many of them are double. It is the finest mixture you ever saw, and many seedmen ask 50c an ounce for its equal.

27. **Flowering Beans**—Scarlet Runner. These are an English variety and make handsome climbers, and besides the beans are good to eat.

Now, remember these are all free, and if you don't get them it is your own fault. Just make a mark opposite the ones you want.

Would you like to see free samples of any variety of seed corn? Ask for them. I want you to see them.

Free Leaflets on Important Crops By Henry Field

Knowing that I am a market gardener myself, many of my customers write to me asking that I give them full directions about growing different garden crops. These requests have been so frequent that I have taken time to write a series of leaflets, to which I expect to add new numbers from time to time, giving concise directions, from my own experience in gardening for market.

Much of the directions you find in the seed catalogs of eastern houses are adapted only to the east, but these are written to fit the conditions in the corn belt. I have gardened for market for over twenty years, and in that time I have learned some things and have some to learn yet.

Pick Out Any You Want, You Are Welcome to Them

1. **Asparagus**—How to plant the seed, grow the plants, prepare the bed, and tend them afterwards.
2. **Cabbage**—Full directions for both early and late cabbage.
3. **Melons**—How to grow for both market and home use.
4. **Potatoes**—How I grew a carload to the acre.
5. **Celery**—Full directions.
6. **Onions**—How to grow from seed or from sets.
7. **Sweet Potatoes**—How to grow the plants. Full instructions for making the bed.
8. **Hotbeds**—How to grow early cabbage and tomato plants.

Just put a mark by the ones you want.

Write Me a Letter—I am pretty busy sometimes, but I am always ready to take time to read a letter from a friend, and that is what I want you all to be. If anything you don't just understand, write and ask me about it. I like to know what kind of land you garden on, and what crops you grow mostly, and how the seeds did that you got last year, and what luck you have had buying from other seedmen, and why you prefer to buy of me, but **put the letter on a separate sheet** from the order. The order goes to the seedhouse to be filled, and the letter to my desk. Put your name and address on each sheet. If there is one of your neighbors that ought to buy of me, write me about it, and I will send a catalogue, and if you think it would be worth while, I'll write a letter to them. I'd do as much for you.

A Last Word—The catalogue is now done. Free seeds and all. I have tried to tell you the exact truth, and if I have stretched anything, I sure didn't mean to. Some of my descriptions may sound rather tame beside the ones you are used to, but they have the great advantage of being the truth. If I told you anything else you would catch me at it anyway, so what's the use?

If you approve of this way of doing business, show it by giving me your business. I will appreciate it.

If you don't see what you want, ask for it. If I haven't got it I can get it for you.

NOW TURN BACK and read the inside front page. It is the best one in the book, except possibly this one. Besides, if the printer will let me, I am going to have my picture there, and you want to see it sure.

HENRY FIELD, SHENANDOAH, IOWA

The Seedsman's Conscience

Some one has said that "The trial ground is the seedsman's conscience, staring him in the face all summer with his mistakes, or praising him for his carefulness."

THE GOSPEL TRUTH

That is the gospel truth, too. Every word of it. I count my trial grounds the most important of my seed business. Old Mother Nature won't lie to me. If she shows up a mistake in some lot of seeds and proves it to me in the trial grounds, I take it meekly, and strive to do better next time.

BIGGEST TRIAL GROUNDS IN THE WEST

Did you know that I have the most extensive and thorough trial grounds in the West? Fact. There is not a seedsman anywhere in this part of the country that puts in anywhere near the time and space I do in growing and testing the seed stocks he sells. That is why I am so positive in what I tell you, and so certain I am right about it.

EVERYTHING TESTED AND COMPARED

Every variety of seeds I sell I save out a sample and plant in my trial grounds, alongside of samples from a lot of the other leading growers. Last summer I had over 600 different samples, all planted separately, marked, staked and watched carefully. It's pretty hard to fool me after I have watched the garden all summer. If anything goes wrong, or I have better stocks than the other fellow, or he has better than mine, I know it before any one else does.

REVELATIONS OF THE MICROSCOPE

Fully as important as the trial grounds are the microscope and test boxes for immediate decision on seeds. Did you ever notice the little number on the packets of seeds you get of me? It is what we call the "test number," and refers to an entry in a big registry book, where by referring to that little number we can find the whole pedigree and history of the sack of seed that package was filled from. It shows what the microscope and the test book had to say about it.

CLOVER SEED UNDER THE GLASS

It's hard to fool the microscope. Look at these samples of clover seed alongside. Those are taken with a microscope attachment on the camera, making the seed look ten times its natural size. Any one of those samples would look fairly good to the naked eye, and a good salesman could sell you any one of them by shading the price a little. If you saw them enlarged this way, though, a man couldn't run fast enough to give you those lower ones. You may not be in shape to test them rigidly yourself, but I am, and if I sell you seed for first class, you can bank on it that I know what I am talking about. I've seen them the way they look in these pictures.

THE VERDICT OF THE TEST BOXES

And the test boxes. All fall and winter and spring they are at work and they tell "The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." No matter in how big a hurry we are to use out of a bag of seeds, we wait till we get the decision of the test boxes. They are the court of last resort, and if the germination shows up poor, that bag of seed goes on the dump. The method is very simple. We just put a sample of the seed between pieces of damp blotting paper, shut a lot of them together in a tin box, and put them where they will keep warm for a few days. When we open them up we count the sprouts, note the vigor and uniformity, and make a record of all of it. That's why I feel safe in offering to replace free any seeds that are bad. I'd be a fool to make that offer unless I knew what I was talking about.

THE SUMMING UP OF THE WHOLE MATTER

I tell you this thing of the purity and germination of seed is a mighty important proposition. Just look carefully at those clover seed photographs again. How would you like to get a dose like that No. 3 or No. 4? The man who sells you the seed may mean well, but if he has had the decision of the microscope and the test box and the accumulated lessons of several years of trial grounds, he knows positive what he is talking about. He would be a fool or a rascal, or both, to sell you anything but good seeds, after the chance he has to know the difference. And right there is the point. I am trying to give you the right kind of a deal, and I am in shape to know what is right. Unless I knew what I was talking about I wouldn't dare to make this proposition.

Whatever you buy of me, if it don't look like your money's worth, you can have your money back.

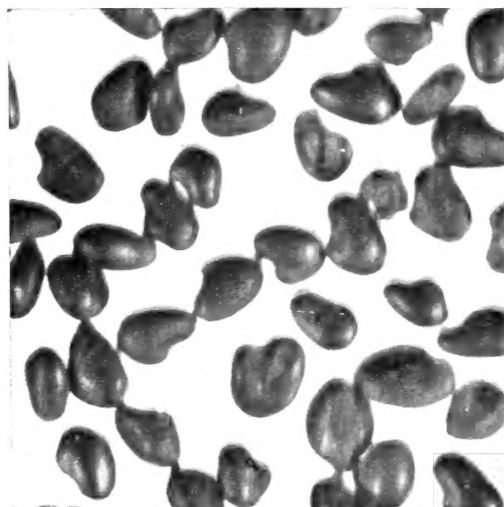


Inspecting the Test Boxes. Every lot of seeds must show a rigid germination test before it is used.

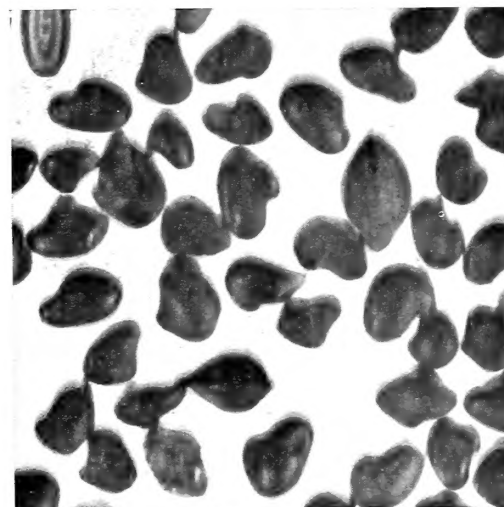
WHAT THE MICROSCOPE SHOWS.
Samples of clover seed magnified 10 times.



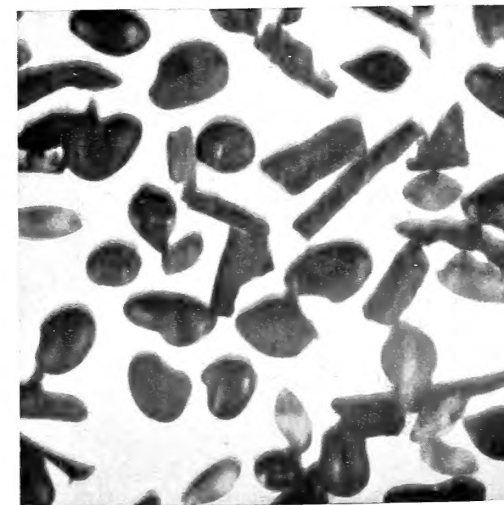
Pure clover seed. Large, plump, even size, and no weed seed or trash.



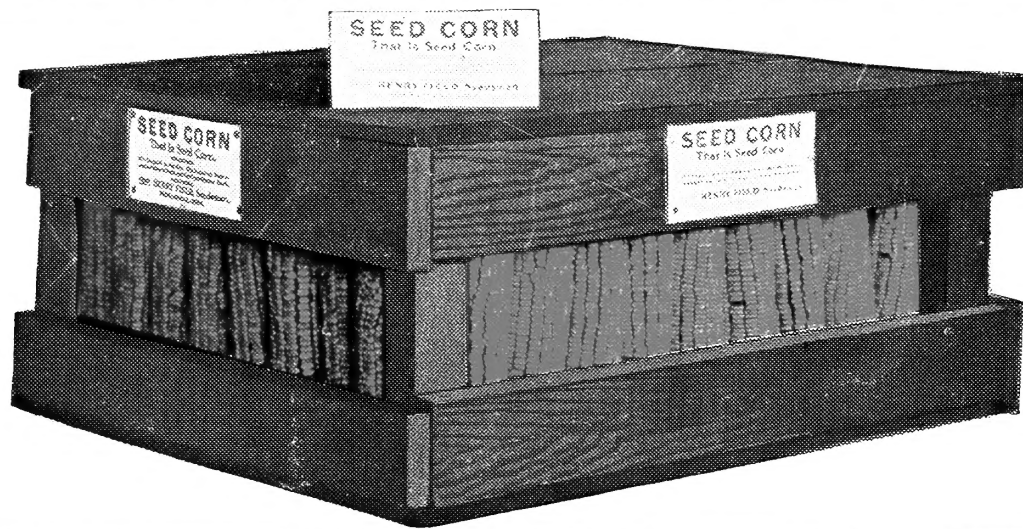
Second grade clover seed. Seed uneven, some shrunk, and some weed seeds.



Dangerous clover seed. Looks fairly well, but full of bad weed seeds. Nine kinds of noxious weeds in the small sample shown



Trashy clover seed. Full of all kinds of weed seeds and miscellaneous calamity.



"GOOD BYE! COME AGAIN."

